The Weekly Post.

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AWAKENING.

Love not came over the purple hills
To me one day,—
His fragrant chain of twisted flowers
I cast away:
Yet ever since a sweet pain thrills
My waking heart, a presence fills
All life, and the glad hours
To a new chime tread out the day

A melody full strong and sweet,
That moves to tears—
Mingling swift loss and rapturous gain
In hopes and fears.
No more I walk with idle feet
The smooth, green ways for childhood meet;—
A flush of crimson pain,
Flickers athwart the golden years.

Lightly I laughed as Love drew nigh,
I scorned his might;
In the pale light of peace my life
Lay calm and white.
With sudden glory, far and high,
Shot up the reach of cloudless sky.
Must pain and strife
Come always with the deep, intenser light?

Must life's way lie along the height
Where clouds drift low?
So journey onward must I climb above
With footsteps slow?
I stand within the sweet keen light,
I bow before the wondrous might,
Of this compelling Love—
Fearless through storm or calm I go!
—M. O. Howe, in Boston Transcript.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Chicago labor leagues have 7,000 members.

SWEET are the uses of advertising.—*Mrs. Partington.*

EIGHTEEN families in New York count up $240,000,000 among them.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) says that Ohio has become a Democratic State.

JOHN BROUGHAM will publish a volume of his recollections of the stage in the fall.

AN English governess, of superior accomplishments, is able to command $10 per month.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN is about to write a series of articles on Russia and its Government.

DELEGATE CANON, of Utah Territory, is an Englishman, fifty-one years old, and was an editor.

THE present of Secretary Sherman to his niece who married Senator "Don" Cameron was a check for $5,000.

MR. JOE JEFFERSON was made a happy grandfather on Saturday by the birth of a son to his daughter, Mrs. Farjeon.

GENERAL FREMONT can boast over his turnips and water that he never touched anything with less than ten millions in it.

M. SHISKIN, the Russian minister to this country, is about to remove his official headquarters from Washington to New York.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL is a nervous little German, but his head is level in politics. He was a friend of Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, the tragedian, has a slight body, a big head, a powerful voice, a knack at writing, and a handsome income.

MISS BERTHA VON HILLERN, the pedestrian, has discovered that she has a taste for painting and proposes to make art her profession.

THE Boston *Journal* finds a defence of Ex-Secretary Robeson, saying: "A thoroughly dishonest man would have covered up his transactions."

ADELINA PATTI has been chosen a member of the Philharmonic Society of Cologna, an honor bestowed upon only one other woman—Malibrau.

FRANCIS HENRY MORAN, the trumpeter who sounded the charge for the Six Hundred and was dangerously wounded in their "wild ride," has just died.

THE President's daughter, Fannie, was one of the performers at a recent concert given in Washington to display the proficiency of the pupils of a music-teacher.

BOB INGERSOLL'S "conversion to common sense or religion" is to be prayed for regularly by the members of the graduating class of the Binghamton Western College.

THE great tanneries in the northern part of Pennsylvania are laboring under the financial embarrassment, and fears are entertained for the permanence of some of the firms.

MR. CASSIUS M. CLAY has been requested by the citizens of St. Louis to lecture to them on "The Commercial Destiny of the Western Hemisphere," and will do so on May 23.

INDIANAPOLIS *Sentinel* (Dem.):—"The Democratic county Conventions thus far held throughout the State have placed in nomination the strongest legislative tickets ever selected."

THE HON. T. W. Allyn has given $100,000 to the city of Hartford, to be devoted to the free education of boys and girls in the business avocations of life, in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

POPE LEO has, since his accession, given sittings to two photographers, expressing himself dissatisfied at the likenesses taken from his old portraits thrown upon the world since February 20.

WITHIN the past three months Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have sent 30,000 people to settle in Kansas. They have probably taken with them capital amounting to $6,000,000.

GEN. NEAL DOW thinks that a year's imprisonment and a thousand dollars fine is altogether too light a punishment for the crime of liquor selling, and that "we may yet have to resort to the halter."

A LAW should be passed compelling every father of a new baby to plant a shade tree in front of his premises. In this manner our side walks will be beautifully shaded in three years.—*Key West Dispatch.*

THE Parisian Gas Company made $5,805,000 last year. After handing $1,670,000 over to the city, it declared a dividend of 24½ per cent. A few more modern blessings like gas would reduce mankind to beggary.

SAMUEL B. HABE, *of Boston*, settled in the Argentine Republic twenty years ago. Now he owns a farm of 28,000 acres, all fenced in, and his live stock consists of 100,000 sheep, 8,000 beeves, 500 horses and 1,400 hogs.

REV. DR. LOVICK PIERCE, father of Bishop Pierce, now in his ninety-fifth year, is one of the delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session in Atlanta, Ga., and takes an active part in the proceedings.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been visiting General Longstreet at Gainsville, in Georgia. So it seems that there is at least one Southerner who has not flouted one of the ablest of the Confederates because he became a Republican.

THE New York *Telegram* sees a coincidence in the fact that simultaneously with the news of the presentation of Minister Bayard Taylor to the Emperor William occurs the novel shipment of a large quanty of American beer to Germany.

A POMPOUS manner and a heavy voice, with a few other equally tremendous accomplishments, have a great effect on the vulgar, and when added to the title of attorney-at-law, they may sway a village, a city, or even a nation.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of the silly division in Congress as to the tariff question on party lines, says that only one western Republican, Mr. Burchard of Illinois, can be counted upon to vote for the Wood Tariff bill.

THE giant Captain Bates is a mite in comparison with an eighteen-year-old girl living in Florida, who is nine and a half feet tall, lacking a quarter of an inch, and weighs 643 pounds. Her father has become a bankrupt through his endeavors to provide her with food.

R. C. MCCORMICK, who has charge of the American display at the Paris Exhibition, has gray hair and only one eye, and was once active in the Young Men's Christian Association, but during the Fremont campaign he took to politics, and has since lived at the expense of the people.

MR. HAYES received the following letter from a man in Vermont: "Desiring to see Washington to the best advantage, I write to ask you if I can make my headquarters with you at the executive mansion, as I have a prejudice against stopping at hotels, and the private boarding houses are not quite up to my standard of living."

THE Boston *Traveler* (Rep.) says:—"It expected that Charles P. Thompson will be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats," but will withdraw in favor of General Butler, the probable greenback candidate, receiving as a reward for his self-sacrificing patriotism the honor of running for Congress.

THE Russian Greek Church possesses 38,602 churches, including cathedrals; 12,860 chapels and oratories; 18,887 archpriests, priests, deacons and precentors, and 56,500,000 members, of whom 29,000,000 are women and 27,500,000 men. The sums received by the Church during the year amounted to about $9,500,000.

A BOSTON paper advises the Democrats to nominate Adams (Charles F., of Massachusetts) and Gorden (John B., of Georgia) in 1880, they being in its estimation two Democratic leaders who "satisfy sufficiently well the objects supposed to be dearest to Democratic hearts, and add high personal chracter to this qualification."

CINCINNATI, *Enquirer* (Dem.):—"With a heart bowed down with weight of woe we learn that Uncle Jimmy Williams has designs upon the Presidency. It is to be hoped that Uncle Jimmy will abandon his designs before it is everlastingly too late and let Mr. Hendricks prance over the course, with no one to molest or make him afraid."

GEORGE SHERRY expects to be hanged next month in Chicago, but he does not seem to be dismayed. He has seen four executions, and is adding to his knowledge by reading all about the subject. He says: "It ain't pleasant to be hanged, of course: and yet it don't amount to much, after all. I'm convinced that a man doesn't keep his senses more'n a few seconds after he's strung up, even if he chokes to death; and then there's the probability that his neck will be broken, killing him instantly. I'd give $100 to be certain that my neck would break. I'm going to die game, anyhow."

ALTHOUGH of highly aristocratic descent on the paternal side, Lord Salisbury comes on the mother's side from the upper middle classes, and is probably indebted to that source for a considerable share of his mental vigor. His mother was the only child of Bamber Gascoyne—hence Lord Salisbury's name of Gascoyne—whose grandfather, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, was, in 1753, Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Bamber Gascoyne and his brother, Gen. Gascoyne, were both prominent politicians and strenuous pro-slavery advocates. The family seat was Childwell Hall, near Liverpool, for which borough, largely interested in maintaining slavery, "Gen. Gascoyne and the African trade"—that is, the slave trade—was a toast of the time among Liverpudlian Tories.

TWO brothers lived in a village in Jersey. They were twins, and their extraordinary resemblance to each other caused many queer mistakes. The following story is told of them, but we do not vouch for it. An Irishman was offended by one of the brothers, and was a long time watching his opportunity for revenge. The twins were constantly together, and although Pat was pretty well able to manage one, he considered that the whipping of both together was a luxury he could not afford to indulge in. At last, however, he met one of them alone, but was not quite sure that he had the right man. He determined to inquire into the matter. "Is that you?" said he, "or are you only your brother?" The fellow, taking in the situation, answered, "Oh, I'm only my brother." "Then it's well for you it isn't yourself that's in it," said Pat, as he walked off with a clear conscience.

SLATED!

The Ring Slate Ticket for this Year.

Mr. Mackey's Slate Pencil Inspired Prophecy.

How Old Simon's Boys are Running Things.

Pennsylvania Republicanism Reaches its Climax.

Political Foreordination and Predestination.

The Post's Predictions on Mackey's Authority Correct to a Dot.

A Ticket to Vote With Your Eyes and Ears Shut and Pockets Open.

THE SLATE! THE SLATE! THE SLATE!

Hoyt, Stone, Sterrett and Little Aaron Dunkel.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 14.—The crowd of outside politicians in attendance here now is very large, and swamps the regular delegations numerically, Grow has his friends from the northern counties, Wickersham from Lancaster, Sterrett a strong delegation from Allegheny, and Agnew a few influential friends from different parts of the State. Hoyt has not many personal adherents, save as the chosen one of the Cameron ring, but this brings to his support all the machine delegates, and the select few who set up plans of their own and knock down those of others. Fitler was pressed for the Gubernatorial nomination by the better elements of the Philadelphia Republicans, but finding he could not obtain the solid support of the forty-six delegates from that city, has withdrawn from the field, and the whole delegation will be found in line for Hoyt to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA AND ALLEGHENY

swing a strong force when united, counting sixty-four delegates. They will probably unite on Hoyt and Sterrett, the anti-ring delegates from Allegheny conceding this in the interest of Sterrett.

A MACHINE CONVENTION.

All the indications are that the Convention will be even more completely under the rule of the Cameron ring, as represented by Mackey and his co-laborers, than any Convention held in the State for years. There are plenty of Federal officers here who owe their places to Cameron, and they pooh-pooh Hayes civil service order as of no force. Hayes lets them hold the offices, but they recognize the fact Cameron, father and son, bestowed them originally.

ROBERT W. MACKEY

is supreme in manipulation and management. He has more than his old time force and zeal, while his discernment in searching out the motives of men, and the strings he holds to pull to control them is hardly short of the marvelous. He has come to be feared by many leading politicians, who dare not break with him because of what he knows. The disclosures he could make of what has influenced Republicans in the past, in Legislature and Convention, in the Executive departments and on the bench, is one of the strongest sources of his unquestioned power. Add to this the fact he has been a liberal friend, loyal to his clan, and quick to discover and promote men of ability, always provided they will bow at the Ring shrine, and you have an explanation of the influence he wields. It springs, from gratitude, fear, and ambition—the remembrance of past favors as well as hope for those which are to come. He is the undoubted master of the Republican party of Pennsylvania today. The younger Cameron is only a mannikin, and if he was not his father's son and did not bear the name he does, would be of no more account than the hundreds of second class politicians who crowd the hotels and saloons.

THE CONVENTION

will meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow in the Opera House, and unless the present programme is changed Mayor Stokely of Philadelphia, will be temporary Chairman and John N. Purviance of Butler county, permanent President. Russell Errett, Sam Barr (Don Cameron's Private Secretary), John Cessna of Bedford, and two or three Congressmen have their heads together setting up a platform, which will probably be strong on rebel claims and re-uniting the Presidential question in Congress. Hartranft will get a complimentary resolution, and as little said about the Hayes administration and the disreputable Legislature as possible.

The generally understood slate at this time is Hoyt for Governor, Sterrett for Supreme Judge, Senator Stone for Lieutenant Governor, and Dunkel of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs. If this is "busted," there is no telling what will be done. If the ring is forced to abandon Hoyt they may take up either General Beaver of Centre, or Sterrett for Governor. But they consider themselves strong enough to carry Hoyt through, since the Nationals failed so signally in making up a strong ticket. I am told the defeat of Armstrong and Agnew at Philadelphia, last week, cost the Cameron ring twenty-five hundred dollars distributed among the Philadelphia delegates, set up for the special purpose of making a ticket the least ways injurious to the Republican slate. Had Armstrong and Agnew been nominated by the Nationals, the Republican Convention would undoubtedly have dropped Hoyt. He is the merest creation of the Ring, and they can dispose of him as they please. From the way affairs now look Hoyt will have all the delegates, should there be a formal ballot, but fifty or sixty divided between Grow and Wickersham. There may be a row in the Convention but it is not likely, unless the insolence of the ring managers provokes it.

R. S. J.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TAMENESS A FEATURE OF THE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—The great Republican walk around closed at half-past five o'clock this evening, stale and flat. Never, since the darkest days of Democratic despondency in Allegheny county did any one see so tame and spiritless a convention. The hall was half full of Democrats anxious to see the way a cut and dried thing in the convention line would go down, but little as they expected in the curiosity line, less was exhibited.

McClurg's band took one side of the gallery, Beck's the other, and the music helped to fill the room. A delegation from Luzerne came over to chin it for the boss, whilst the double delegation from Philadelphia helped to swell the crowd. John Smull and Lucius Rogers arranged the lists. Young Russell did the talleying. John Cessna came in arm and arm with Rutan, and Butler Purviance, Howard Reeder, a young cloud of remarkable self-possession, sauntered down the middle aisle before the voting commenced. Wickersham's worshippers in the galleries made feeble attemps at applause, whilst a noisy blatherskite named Hancock, who once figured as the Democratic Chairman of Luzerne county, called out pretty regularly for three cheers for Harry White.

THE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION

were seated in the front seat to the right of the main aisle. B. F. Jones first, then John Chalfant, Neeb, Lambie, Negley, Sol Schoyer and others.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

Weak Wilson, Chairman of the State Committee, ordered quietness, which was early obeyed and the roll call soon hurried through.

HOW DELEGATES WERE DISTRIBUTED.

Dave Lane, the lightning calculator, who counted us out so often in Philadelphia, held close to McManus, the gas ring king of Philadelphia. Linn Bartholomew sulked in his seat, looking from under his heavy brows like the picture of some French conspirator. He was discouraged and disconsolate. The boys had set upon a clerk in the State Department, named Losch, to contest his seat, and this threw him into the dumps. He couldn't talk unless he could get rid of the contest, but several conferences with Chris Magee brightened him up a little. Chris was to be Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, and it was plain Christy was driving a bargain with the eloquent Bartholomew. Alex McClure fixed himself on the stage with his staff as he delights to call the *Times* force. Other members of the press gang have long tables to the rear of the Speaker. Harry White comes in looking very jaded. He had perhaps fled from far off Washington to assist his friend Grow. Most of the delegates wore their hats as the hall was cold, and smoked cigars till it was blue. Members of the band lit their pipes. Wilson requested them to stop, but it was only answered by a crackling of matches in lighting more cigars. Mr. Palmer of Luzerne, explained why Purviance and Stokley had changed places, and on the thing went as slick as grease. The principal kickers were the Chester delegation, Kountz of Somerset, Webb of Bradford and Harry White. Harry voted for Sterrett, however. As the vote on Temporary Chairman proceeded, Rowan, Leeds, McCullough and McManus all chimed in together, and the real strength of the ring was revealed. 149 to 94 on temporary officers made the thing very tame.

NOMINATING FOR GOVERNOR.

When the time came to put men in nomination, Henry W. Palmer, a corporation lawyer of Luzerne, let off the fireworks for Harry Hoyt. He said he had been a soldier who had tasted the bitterness of rebel captivity, and heard the baying of the bloodhounds upon his captive track. Blood hounds are getting plenty of late. Harry White had a whole pack after him.

Wickersham was nominated by Kauffman, a fine looking fellow from Lancaster.

Kountz of Somerset got off a pretty good speech for Grow, and Harry White rattled away for the Homestead man, but they were talking against the wind. Faint groans could be heard on the stage and signs of impatience seen among the knowing ones.

Argument don't count here, said Al. Crawford to Big Lish Cavis. It's "wotes." White spoke of the aroma of history and of Hoyt's bright lance which he would break against the shield of the enemy. He sat between Kountz and Schofield, and after the vote on Hoyt, was very quiet. B. F. Jones got tired of the funny business of nominating everybody and moved they close, which was adopted. Joe Ash came in here, and if any one wanted to learn new oaths they should have listened to Ash swear after he lost his seat. McClurg's band between times kept up the time of "My Grandfather's Clock," and Chris Magee, with his hat on, a cigar in his mouth, walks down the middle aisle, straddles over the orchestra railing, climbs up over the footlights and talks with Mayor Stokley, the President of the Convention.

GEN. HOYT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

There is an entire and total absence of excitement in the proceedings. The delegates seated, quietly wait till the moves, when in the roll call, Beaver had 8, Wickersham 24, Grow 31, Hoyt had 126, which nominated him and the galleries, filled by the Luzerne people gave two or three cheers.

A MEMBER KICKS.

Dr. Frank Taylor of Chester, kicked up a little breeze by refusing to make Hoyt's nomination unanimous, but they cawed at him and tried to cry him down. I have seen, said Taylor, step by step the Republicans approaching a dissolution. I ask if we cannot hold a convention without it being controlled and arranged in the halls of the Lochiel hotel. We must take new guides and new managers. What have we done to redeem our pledges? And then the convenient point of order was raised on old Chester, and Stokley set down on him.

THE JUDGESHIP.

Then nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court were in order. A silence of two or three minutes occurred, the speechmakers evidently waiting on one another, when ex-Sheriff Leeds of Philadelphia bounced to his feet and nominated Judge Sterrett, without one word of preface. Mr. Leeds was getting tired of the slow work. It was laid out. Why not cheese it and go home. The Allegheny delegation looked stupidly at one another and then laughed.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES FOR AGNEW.

Then R. R. Smith, a police magistrate, another of the Philadelphia delegation, nominated Agnew, and young Hay Brown of Lancaster, followed with a glowing tribute for the Chief Justice. He was followed by Mr. Kountz of Somerset, who read references to Agnew's loyal decisions on the draft and currency. It began to look Agnew very much. Not a voice was raised in the Allegheny delegation in Sterrett's aid. Young Oliver seemed restless, and consulted with Magee, and the useful Christy crossed over quietly to Linn Bartholomew's seat, and said a few words to him, and returning quickly, nodded to Stokley, who sat quietly in the chair.

Then Wickham, one of the Beaver delegates, got off some more Agnew stuff, and things looked a little squally to one not entirely familiar with the close joints of the set-up. No shadow of displeasure or annoyance darkened the face of young Magee. He was as bland and composed as if it was a game of ten-pins instead of the nomination of a Judge for twenty-one years over four millions of people. It is astounding.

Bartholomew then claimed the floor, and with that mock defference and assumed humility which he like our eloquent friend Gibson car put on when they are preparing to cut with their tongues like rapiers the very gizzard out of some one, he went for Agnew. Then the bargain that Christy had made with Bartholomew to give him his seat if he would support Sterrett was very plain to be seen. I felt after Bartholomew finished that he had saved Sterrett, and thought what a mistake the Judge made in not putting in some rattling good talker in the delegation, but this Cameron lieutenant maneuvered a victory out of what to my mind, somewhat accustomed to judge of such situations, a certain defeat. As it was, they went along on the roll call pretty close but Sterrett scared up a majority of votes in the Senatorial districts and then the figures in the Convention knew it was his fight. The first part of the list called was the Senatorial districts from one to fifty. If a candidate got a majority of these, he held it all through. After the Representative districts were commenced, and Allegheny had cast her big eighteen votes, they could tell Sterrett had it. When Agnew had 69, Sterrett had 126, the nomination and the cheers.

Mr. Kountz of Somerset, was very bitter. He said the Republican who cannot vote for Agnew ought to take a ticket of leave out of this Convention and go to Pittsburgh.

STERRETT SUCCESSFUL.

The total vote footed: Sterrett. 154; Agnew, 92.

The ballot for Lieutenant Governor slipped over quickly and quietly, and a little hurrying around occurred.

DUNKEL THE NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY.

They had left the Secretary of Internal Affairs open, and Messrs. Rutan, Wilson, Norris, Chris Magee and Leeds were anxious to fix up the Chester people, so they trotted out ex-Senator McClelland of Chester, and tried in a hurried way to put it through. So well were the delegates under control, that this man whose name had scarcely been mentioned before the ballots were called scored up 91 votes to 114 for Dunkel of Philadelphia. Ellwood Rowan made a little speech for Philadelphia, and the country was most afraid to slight it. Young Oliver supported in a few well put and clearly enunciated sentences the Chester man, whilst the pointer of how the cat would jump, the bland Christy, stood up for Senator Aaron Dunkel. Christy had got too much legislation through to jump the Senator. The vote was a close one when Dunkel was 64 McClelland was 64, and they sawed along neck and neck. At 71 they were both 71 and when Dunkel scored his one hundred, McClelland had 95.

A motion to fix the State Committee the same as last year was then made and at half past five the Convention having been in session but five hours, the entire ticket was nominated, the platform adopted and all.

HOYT GIVES THANKS.

Hoyt, accompanied by old Simon Cameron, came in a few minutes before adjournment, and his thanks were the flattest thing I ever listened to. He is a big, fine looking fellow, but a punkin head. If that speech is a specimen of his abilities, that's the kind of a man suits the ring best, and if we cannot beat him, we ought to quit and call it half a day.

A WEAK TICKET.

The ticket is considered weak, consisting of three soldiers, and we are to be treated with a Grand Army of the Republic Campaign. Poor fellows. They have tasted the bitterness of soldier life and heard the baying of the blood hounds on their captive track. Will this taste in their mouths last forever and the blood hounds stretch out till the crack of doom. We shall see.

J. C. B.

[By Associated Press.]

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

By 10:30 o'clock the Opera House was occupied. While the crowds were gathering, the friends of the gubernatorial candidates amused themselves by proposing cheers for favorites, and the Hoyt men sent a banner to the stage inscribed "Our next Governor, H. M. Hoyt." Cries of "Take it out" came from numerous throats, but the banner remained undisturbed.

CALLING THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

Chairman Wilson, of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and after announcing temporary officers, Secretary Smull called the roll of delegates, which occupied more than half an hour. The list showed all districts represented, and the only contests were from Philadelphia, and it was understood they would be satisfactorily arranged by the committee. When the election of Temporary Chairman was in order, H. W. Palmer nominated John N. Purviance of Butler, stating that a change had been agreed upon since the caucus last night, by which Mayor Stokley was to be Permanent Chairman.

General Kountz nominated A. J. Kauffman of Columbia, who was the representative of the opposition to General Hoyt. The ballot resulted in 149 votes for Purviance, and for Kauffman 94, and Purviance was declared elected.

Mr. Purviance spoke briefly, referring particularly to the mission of the Republican party, and declaring that the interests of the country could be safely entrusted to it.

Mr. C. L. Magee moved the appointment of a Committee on Contested Seats, and was made Chairman. The appointment of Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization was then made, delegations naming their members.

An attempt was made to adjourn for two hours, but the friends of Hoyt fought the motion down, and the Chair announced no business would be transacted until the committees returned.

Although the Convention declined to adjourn, it was fully an hour before any business was transacted, the committees holding sessions in the interim. At half-past one, Chairman Purviance called the Convention to order, and the Committee on Contested Seats reported through Mr. Magee. There were six contests in Philadelphia, and three were given to each of the opposing factions. Lin Bartholomew was also admitted to his seat. The report was adopted without amendment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Convention had again been called to order, Mr. Reeder, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported a list of permanent officers, at the head of which was the name of Mayor Stokeley of Philadelphia. Lucius Rogers, of McKean county, was nominated Secretary, with fifty Vice Presidents and as many Assistant Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mayor Stokeley, being conducted to the platform amid great enthusiasm, urged such conduct on the part of the Convention as would insure one of Pennsylvania's old-fashioned Republican majorities.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Cessna, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the platform, stating the Committee had adopted it unanimously. The resolutions are as follows:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania adhering to its historical record and to its principles heretofore often affirmed, declares:

First—That it is uncompromisingly opposed to free trade in whatever disguise presented, unchangingly devoted to home industry, and hereby avows its special and direct hostility to the tariff bill now pending in Congress, the same being in the interest of importers and foreign manufacturers, and in opposition to American labor.

Second—That labor being the great source of national wealth the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed, and that our Government being a Government of the people should endeavor to promote, by all proper means, the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, that labor and capital may both be profitably employed.

Third—The American commerce should be fostered and home enterprise developed by the National Government to the end that our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and industrial interests may flourish, our people find employment and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.

Fourth—That the public lands belong exclusively to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers so that the industrious poor may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.

Fifth—That we are now as ever exposed to the payment of claims from the National Treasury to those lately engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion. No conqueror should be forced to pay indemnity to conquered, and the presentation of bills demanding over three hundred million of dollars at the present session of the Democratic House is a warning to the country of the cost and danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make reprisals on the taxpayers for losses which the crime of treason brought upon the Southern people.

Sixth—That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the State and country, resulting largely it is believed from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this Convention earnestly recommend the enactment of such laws by the State and National legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

Seventh—That the Southern Republicans, white and colored, have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges; and that in the interests of their guaranteed rights we demand from the general Government for them an equal and fair ballot and that equality before the law which should be the boast of every Government.

Eighth—That the administration of Governor Hartranft meets the hearty endorsement and unqualified approval of the party that elected him, and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able magistrate, true patriot and wise officer, and his party tenders him praise due to personal uprightness, to political devotion and to official rectitude.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate. Those protesting against the payment of rebel claims, and in favor of protective tariff, and eulogistic of Governor Hartranft's administration were loudly applauded.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Henry W. Palmer of Luzerne nominated for Governor General Henry M. Hoyt, and eulogized his scholarly and soldierly qualities.

J. P. Wickersham, Henry Rawle, Galusha A. Grow and General James A. Beaver were also nominated.

General Hoyt was chosen the nominee for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 161 votes; Grow, 47; Beaver, 12; Wickersham, 29; Morrill, 1. Col. Rawle's name was withdrawn, and the nomination of Hoyt was made unanimous amid loud applause.

SUPREME JUDGE.

James P. Sterrett and Daniel Agnew were nominated for Supreme Judge, and the ballot resulted: Sterrett, 154 votes; Agnew, 92 votes.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor resulted in Charles W. Stone, 182; J. Howard Reeder, 59.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The nominations for Secretary of Internal Affairs were Robert L. McClellan of Chester, Aaron K. Dunkel of Philadelphia, and J. B. Donley of Greene. The last named was withdrawn before the second ballot, which resulted in Dunkle, 122; McClellan, 106. Dunkel was declared chosen.

General Hoyt, candidate for Governor, made an address and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Wealth of Great Britain.

Some reference has been already made to the vast resources of Great Britain and her rapid growth in material prosperity within the last double decade; but a paper recently read before the London Society of Arts by Mr. Ernest Seyd, a careful economist and an authority on National statistics, gives some more figures that are of interest. Mr. Seyd estimates the whole wealth of England as high as $30,000,000,000, which he divides into the internal and external, or international wealth. He credits the former with $25,000,000,000 and the latter with $5,200,000,000. The internal wealth he divides into seven classes, one of which—the National debt—he sets aside because it is all owned in England, Of the other classes, he values lands at $10,000,000,000; houses at $6,200,000,000; portable property at $3,000,000,000; railways and public works at $4,000,000,000; active capital not included elsewhere at $2,000,000,000, and metallic currency $740,000,000. Of this total of nearly $26,000,000,000, he deducts the first three classes as pledged to home purposes and having no exchangeable value, which leaves $6,740,000,000 of internal and $5,500,000,000 of international wealth as the available riches of England in 1872. This sum has hardly been increased of late for the same reasons that have depleted rather than swollen resources in this country; but there is enough to furnish England the sinews of war for a protracted struggle.

A City of Resources.

The New York *Tribune* having intimated that Minneapolis had suffered a terrible blow which had "arrested production, palsied industry and annihilated capital," the Minneapolis *Tribune* thus resents the allegation: "Minneapolis has lost three-quarters of a million of property out of a total valuation of forty millions; this loss is mainly borne by Eastern and European insurance companies—that of individuals in this city being confined to half a dozen firms, every one of whom is amply able to confront it, and will at once replace the destroyed property on the old sites; that, with 130 of the 187 runs of stones existing before the fire, together with those to be rebuilt by the time the new crop is harvested, Minneapolis will turn out as much flour the present year as she did the year before; that besides the half-dozen mills and elevator destroyed, no other material loss was experienced—none of the residence portion of the city being phased; that the great lumbering interests of the city remain intact, not a mill being burned, and only a million feet of lumber destroyed of the 200,000,000 annually produced; that but 150 men were thrown out of employment out of the 10,000 employed in various ways in the city, and to replace them at least five hundred more than those deprived of work will be immediately employed in rebuilding the destroyed property."

The Jews.

IN January last, by direction of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, Mr. Meyer S. Isaacs of this city wrote a letter to M. Cremieux, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, suggesting that the Exposition summer would be a good time for a Pan-Israelite Council in Paris. Such an assemblage, he wrote, in which the Jews of all the different countries should be represented, might profitably consider and take preliminary action upon these subjects: The liberation of the brethren from the unjust and oppressive laws still in force in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe; the causes which prevent fraternization between Israelites and their neighbors of other faiths; their obligations to the Holy Land and the Jewish community there resident; the promotion of Hebrew education and literature; and the expediency of convening a Synod to inquire the condition of modern Judaism and authoritatively settle Jewish ecclesiastical law. The Secretary of the Alliance Israelite Universelle has replied that the letters of invitation to the conference will be issued without delay, and that the American delegates will find their welcome awaiting them.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

THE London *Times* compliments this country by declaring its belief that social outbreaks may occur, but that we are capable of successfully overcoming all such attacks.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY? CHINESE LABOR.

Chinese emigration has now crowded white labor to the wall on the Pacific slope. This is admitted by the leading Republican papers of the West. It is not merely the assertion of a party press for political purposes, for the question is one that relates to the comfort, happiness and hope of the entire labor element of the land, using the word in its most comprehensive sense.

Every steamer is adding thousands of Chinamen to the thousands already out of employment on the Pacific slope, for there are more Chinamen in that section than are needed; yet the flood still continues to pour over. All who can leave are leaving China, and there is no spot so attractive to them as America.

There is no room for them here in the East, or in the West, as the labor market is stocked; nor in the South, where there are more blacks than are necessary to perform the very kind of labor which Chinamen are capable of doing on their first arrival in the country.

This flood has reached such dimensions, and is so rapid in its course, that it must be regulated or turned entirely from the land, or there will be a disastrous overflow. The prospects opened up by a candid look into the subject are not pleasant to contemplate.

If permitted to go on unchecked, they will pour over here by hundreds of thousands, yes by millions, and the entire Pacific coast will pass under the social, commercial and political control of the Six Companies. It would be impossible for a white man to live there—he would be literally elbowed out.

Application has recently been made in the courts of California, on behalf of 3,000 Chinamen, for the rights of naturalization.

Up to this time we had been led to believe that the Chinaman did not care to interfere politically in this country, and his meek submission was cited as an evidence of disregard for anything like a voice in the management of the Government.

It was well understood in California a few days since, that if the decision on the application of the 3,000 was favorable, that there were 50,000 more behind them, who would immediately become citizens, and the great importers of these Celestials, the Six Companies, would see to it that their political power should never wane.

The application of the 3,000 was refused by the Judge, on the ground that the naturalization laws applied only to "aliens, *being free white persons* and to aliens of African nativity, or persons of African descent."

The decision of the Judge, which seems to be well fortified by careful references, has thus interposed some slight check to the powerful spread they were preparing to make, but the matter has assumed such a shape and proportion as to demand a speedy solution or the result will be serious trouble.

One half the active people of the country are opposed to Chinese immigration, the Democratic platform expresses open hostility to Chinamen, and the other half seem to be studying the problem to see if it can be solved without doing a national injustice or breaking treaty stipulations.

The Senate Committee in Congress have agreed upon a bill imposing a fine of $100 on every Chinese emigrant landed, and whilst this may at first seem like a hardship, it is none the less a matter of necessity that something should be done, and done at once.

If it cannot be well regulated in some such manner as this, or if it cannot be compassed or controlled without the breaking of treaty stipulations, then the very next cry that will go up, louder than the furnace blast, from our unemployed or poorly paid people, will be to abrogate the treaty—wipe it out. If the "treaty stipulations" are the cause of so much anguish, cut out the canker before it has encouraged and invited the emigration of many millions.

We recognize that the answer of a remedy is not very obvious or very simple, for it involves in its bearings the whole Chinese question, including another civilization, and labor problems that no intellect can solve without time and study, but we urge its consideration from the interests which are antagonized.

CAMERON AND SHERMAN.

That crown of glory which should never fade away has not yet lit on the head of old SIMON; the last attempt to anchor it having signally failed. He was to be invested with the honor of urging strong measures at the opening of the war, that with the telescopic vision of the eagle he took in the entire situation, and when his advice went unheeded, he then resigned; that straw hats and mule contracts had nothing to do with it; that when he was sent, as Judge BLACK said, to cool his blushes in the snows of Russia, it was for his urgency in raising troops, and mustering them into the service to crush the rebellion, as if by the opening and the shutting of his hand, like the great RICHELIEU. But, unfortunately for the proposed crown, there were too many who knew differently, and in addition to the evidence we offered the other day as to his refusal of troops from Pennsylvania, saying to the committee, the Government don't want three hundred thousand men; it can't pay them, and if it could the Government ain't a Poor House. In addition to this comes General SHERMAN, now the uncle of the ex-War Minister's son, and from his book we read a little chapter on it:

In October, 1861, the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, had an interview with Gen. Sherman, at the Galt House, Louisville. "I remember," says the General, "taking a large map of the United States, and assuming the people of the whole South to be in rebellion, that our task was to subdue them, showed that McClellan was on the left, Fremont on the right, I, the centre; that McClellan had a hundred thousand men, Fremont sixty thousand, whereas to me had only been alloted about eighteen thousand. I argued that, for the purpose of defense, we should have sixty thousand men at once, and for offense, would need two hundred thousand before we were done.

Mr Cameron, who lay on the bed, threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Great God! where are they to come from?"

I asserted that there were plenty of men at the North, ready and willing to come, if he would only accept their services; that regiments had been formed in all the Northwestern States, whose services had been refused by the War Department, on the ground that they would not be needed. We discussed all these matters fully, and I thought I had aroused Mr. Cameron to a realization of the great war that was before us. I heard him tell General Thomas to make a note of our conversation that he might attend to my requests. * * * *

On reaching Washington Mr. Cameron called on General Thomas to submit his memorandum of events during his absence, and in that memorandum was mentioned my *insane* request for two hundred thousand men, and the authority given for this report was stated to be the Secretary of War himself, Mr. Cameron.

They must try again for the crown.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY polled more votes than Philadelphia for the Labor party, yet she did not receive any recognition in the distribution of offices at the hands of the Nationals. Luzerne, with her fourteen thousand majority, was left out in the cold. Where are you, HENDRICK B.?

IF the Legislative Committee charged with the investigation of the cause and course of the riots last year, would recommend the necessary legislation for the formation of a State emergency police, it would, doubtless, in view of our past experience, receive proper attention. There is no danger we shall ever run short of State military. They have their uses and serve as a vent to a military spirit which pervades all ranks of society, but they ought not to be put forward to do police duty. Their only mission in a mob is to kill, not parley, and they should not be called upon until all other means have been exhausted.

WHEN DEWEES, HUGHES, ARMSTRONG and other bright lights, selected Philadelphia as the place to hold their Convention, they were doubtless under the impression it was vastly more respectable than a country village. It was also decided by these statesmen that it was smart to change the time of the Convention from June 5th to May 8th, for the purpose of anticipating the Democratic and Republican Conventions, and by placing such a ticket and platform in the field as would oblige the old parties to come to tea.

The time and place were unfortunate for the new-born party. Mr. MACKEY is reported as saying when Philadelphia was selected, "we shall take care of the nominations and provide liberally for the funeral expenses of the Convention." The result proves he had an influence in shaping results.

THE high sounding name of National did not convince the greenback, the labor and the communistic elements in the recent convention or mass meeting in Philadelphia, that they ought to yield their respective titles, and give up for general purposes, names which have hitherto indicated their principles. Certain gentlemen who were ambitious of place and cared nothing for names, succeeded at Toledo in baptising the new party, which did very well until it came to be practically tested. A double delegation of Philadelphia roughs succeeded in knocking HUGHES, ARMSTRONG and others of the upper crust into a cocked hat. An opportunity was afforded, which will never again occur, to nominate a ticket which would have enforced recognition from both the old parties, and given truly the balance of power to a young and spirited organization. As it is, there is rejoicing by Republican leaders, who can now, without fear, select the slate ticket and spit upon the party before which they trembled a few days ago. HOYT and STERRETT now rejoice in their deliverance, and feel certain of their nomination.

ENGLAND'S difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, but that precious moment will be of little service to Ireland if she depends upon the Fenians of the United States. The leaders are again passing around the hat to organize a raid upon Canada. They are about to strike a blow, which means they are blowing about making a strike, which will end as all previous efforts have done, in disgrace. If Canada was captured to-morrow, it would not free Ireland or trouble England. This government is bound to resist all attempts upon the part of the citizens or others, to interfere with neighboring people, and Canada is abundantly able to take care of herself if armed bodies touch her soil, which may occur through want of vigilance on the part of our authorities. We believe the day for Ireland's independence is near at hand, and that it will be effected through peaceful means. She has waited long and patiently. She has suffered beyond all other nations and it cannot be her deliverance shall be longer postponed.

THE Washington telegraphic correspondent of the *Gazette* is a "seer" as well as a hearer, and remarkably well posted in everything that relates to the outgoings and incomings of the Democracy. He don't appear to be booked up on the Republican side, at least he reserves his information for private use. He has just found out in Washington, that BUCKALEW is to be Chairman of the next Democratic Convention, and that he is in favor of DILL for Governor. We have ten members of Congress and one Senator in Washington, who claim to be Democrats, but all of them put together are not authorized to name the presiding officer of the Convention alluded to. We understand Mr. BUCKALEW is not for Mr. DILL, and is not a candidate for Chairman, but would not object to being United States Senator, provided there is an anti-CAMERON majority in the next Legislature. To this end he will devote his energies, and it is thought he stands a fair prospect of success.

Communism in America.

The Nashville *American* states the case thus:

Dancing and fiddling over a volcano may be a pleasant amusement, but it is not safe. Calmly smoking a pipe over a powder magazine is either a sublime confidence in destiny or an egregious carelessness. No alarm appears to be manifested over the gathering of the communistic clans in the West, and the atrocious utterances of the American Labor Reform League will be laughed at as idle vaporing. Last summer with no warning, in a clear sky, a storm burst which was in all its essential features communistic. The occurrences of that period should have been a word of warning to the wise. But all this they will whistle down the wind with the assertion that these are a handful of communists. Americans will not engage in that kind of business. American soil will not grow the noxious plant, is the constant cry. We find Americans as brutal and as ignorant, as easily aroused to passion, as responsive to the appeals of the shallow demagogue, as jealous of prosperity in others. They steal as deftly, and, altogether, appear to us to be human nature like the rest of the world, and we fail to see where, how or why we can claim immunity from these gross crimes. When circumstances and mismanagement make tramps of men who once found employment, there is grave danger. It is idle to conceal it, folly to deny it. A wise government, however, will not furnish employment simply for that purpose. The despot looks only to his own safety. A government amenable to the people and to the future cannot pension men in order to keep them quiet. It can pursue a wise policy and remove the neccessity for furnishing gratuitous employment. It can as in this case, furnish legitimate employment in needed public improvements, and indirectly relieve the people and put to work those who are disposed to work, and thus deprive the tramps and neutral communists of their efficient allies, those who are made reckless by suffering.

It is useless to argue with such men that their plan is no remedy. Men out of employment, suffering from hunger and with families in want are not to be reasoned with.

The only efficient remedy is to remove the cause of the evil. As to those who are communists by nature, who are depraved and vicious, idle and thriftless, whose chief reason for holding communistic views is that they believe it safer than stealing, they can be easily attended to. It is a very different class of men who are the really dangerous element. They do not utter sedition, nor are they the authors of such resolutions as we have seen introduced in New York, commending Mollie Maguires and denouncing all property and capital, but they are in a condition where they are the allies of these creatures and desperation blinds them as to means and ends.

It is high time our leading statesmen were opening their eyes and treating this as a grave question.

It is one which does not appeal to us. The South will be remedied by the remedial measures adopted, but with her large agricultural class and small idle class, she is not exposed to the dangers which threaten the East and West.

The Death of Mr. Boas.

Our despatches yesterday announced the sudden death of Mr. Daniel D. Boas of Harrisburg, who was thrown from a buggy, the fall breaking his neck. Mr. Boas was one of the best men we ever knew. At home, kind and considerate, abroad public spirited and benevolent. He has been identified with all the improvements about the State capitol for many years, and his upright character and loveable disposition has never been questioned or denied. For a long time he has been the leading lumber merchant in Harrisburg, but interested himself in the location of the great steel works there, and other industries which have made Harrisburg the centre of a flourishing trade.

Mr. Boas was always a Democrat from conviction, and whilst he steadily refused to take any party nomination fitting to his abilities, he worked with energy and zeal for the success of the party. His death will be greatly regretted, and his family and their large circle of relatives and friends have the true sympathy of all who knew him.

From the *Patriot*, just received, we learn that Mr. Boas, in company with County Commissioner Martin, was returning in a buggy from his farm, when turning the corner of a street at a brisk trot the curve was made so short that the carriage upset, throwing them both to the ground. Mr. Boas was almost instantly killed by receiving a blow on the right temple, producing concussion of the brain. During the entire afternoon Mr. Martin says, the deceased seemed to be in unusually good humor and they walked over the farm together. As they walked Mr. Boas more than once openly thanked the Lord for blessing him temporally and seemed to be especially grateful for the bright prospect of abundant harvests throughout the country the present season. Little did he think at the time that those beautiful harvests would never be partaken of by him, or that within an hour he would be across the unknown river.

Mr. Boas was one of our leading citizens, and has probably done as much for the improvement of the city as any other individual. One hundred or more brick and frame structures now stand within our limits, monuments of his thrift and enterprise; while his unostentations bestowments of Christian charity are as numerous as the leaves of autumn. A more shining mark the Reaper could not well have selected, nor struck a blow that will be more grievously felt by our citizens.

Mr. Boas married in the year 1846. He was one of the largest owners of real estate in the city and vicinity, was a member of the school board for many years and a Democratic Presidential elector.

The vicinity of Mr. Boas' late residence on Front street, was crowded with inquiring friends and acquaintances last evening to learn the result of his injuries, and a feeling of universal regret was expressed when his death was announced.

More Cities to Conquer.

Mrs. Gaines after winning her suits against New Orleans and Baltimore, has now commenced on St. Louis. We beg she will not forget Pittsburgh but at once join the heirs of the Indian Queen Cub-ba-You Quit and give us a little dance before the high courts. What a lot of traveling ancestors she had.

Mrs. Gaines claims that her father, Daniel Clark, was the rightful possessor of lands in the heart of the city of St. Louis, embracing, among other important points, the site of the Southern hotel and property in that locality, the value of which is estimated at many millions of dollars. It is estimated that the records will show an indisputable original title vested in Daniel Clark, but which, like the titles to property in New Orleans, have for years been in litigation. The history of the successive lawsuits which Mrs. Gaines has had to establish her ownership to the New Orleans property as the only heir of Daniel Clark, her father, is well known, and she says that equally strong is her right, as his daughter, to the possession of the ground now claimed in St. Louis. Her chain of titles is very much the same as those to the New Orleans property, which have been incontestably established after so many years of litigation. Mrs. Gaines has placed this case in the hands of Mr. Robert Hutcheson, of New Orleans, and Judge R. B. Warden, of Washington. The case bids fair to assume the proportions of the New Orleans litigation.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

LIGHT frost last night.

WHO will dodge on the tariff vote.

"STAND FIRM," cries the Republican organs.

ANOTHER freight rate cut has been started in Chicago.

THE South politically is now agitating our friends north financially.

BIOGRAPHICAL dictionaries of aspiring and expiring politicians are in demand.

THE balance of power, that the Nationals propose to husband and control, where is it?

PROGRESS of the new party: first day, one resigned: second day, another talked of resigning.

JOHN C. BIDDIS has been elected a delegate from Pike county to the Democratic State Convention.

CHINA tornados generally carry with them tremendous water spouts. A late one washed 500 colonies to the other side of Jordan.

THE close districts are now the interesting places to live in. The measure of value for a lively "polly" is the closeness of the vote in his dewishun.

THERE is three feet of snow on the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. They have had winter there with all the old fashoned accompaniments.

THE Rev. Foggo preached an interesting sermon at the episcopal diocesan convention in Philadelphia yesterday. What a name for a teacher or preacher!

"THE skinners and the skinned, the robbers and the robbed, the bankers and the beggars," is the way John Siney put it before the Nationals in Philadelphia.

THE crime of poverty, big tears for Armstrong. He was beaten because he took the benefit of the Bankrupt act. The Nationals don't want poor trash for candidates any more than the other parties do.

CARDINAL MANNING, in receiving a fortnight ago the congratulations of a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy of London, placed Pius IX. in the same rank with Leo I,. Gregory I., Leo III., Innocent III., and Gregory VII.

A LEADING member of the National party said yesterday, no man should be permitted to own more than ten thousand dollars worth of property and he would see to it heareafter that this view should be carried out. He should commence on the ring.

SOME one has asked about the distribution of the Geneva award, the money of which is now in the U. S. Treasury. What a foolish question? Everybody knows that when John Sherman gets hold of anything he never lets it go.

A CICULAR signed by Archbishop Williams and the Roman Catholic clergy of Boston, deprecating extraordinary demands upon savings banks, was read in all the Catholic churches in Boston last Sunday. That sounds funny but guess its all right. It "quiets title."

BARON BLANC and Miss Terry are to be married in New York on Saturday evening. On the 16th instant Baron Blanc and his bride will sail for Europe, but their expectation is to return here in the autumn. She drew a Blanc. Wonder if she saw the moon over her left shoulder.

THE editor who has recently visited the New England States says that neither at Yale nor Harvard did he see any colored students, nor was the African brother visible in the churches of the white people, nor could he trace the existence of any colored statesmen in the six New England Legislatures.

ARRANGMENTS have been perfected to take crude oil from Bradford, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y. The rates will be so low that the Standard Oil Company and the railroads, unless they can buy the canal, cannot cut off shipments by that route. We are told this will help Pittsburgh, and all Pennsylvania very much.

JOHN MCCOLLOUGH is to become manager of Booth's theatre in New York. If he does, we may expect a season of Mary Anderson with the very best kind of support, as McCollough is one of the first men who encouraged her. She was born in California, where McCollough managed and played for a long time, and it was there they met.

SOME correspondent says Randolph Tucker is Thomas A. Scott's attorney in Congress. That correspondent knew very little either of Tucker or the situation. Judge Tucker, would scorn to act as the attorney for anybody whilst in Congress. He is one of the old fashioned gentlemen who don't believe in mixing Legislative with professional duties. If he supports Scott's Texas Pacific bill it will be one of the best evidences in the world that the bill is all right.

THE paper from which the following is taken—the St. Louis *Republican*, one of the most influential Democratic journals in the West—was a strong supporter of Mr. Tilden before and after his nomination by the St. Louis Convention:

The Democracy cannot afford to go into the next Presidential contest handicapped with a mere sentiment of gratitude. If Mr. Tilden shall be their free choice in 1880, let him be nominated by all means; if not let some one else be. Parties cannot afford to recognize the mere personal claims of any one. The Democracy did their whole duty to Mr. Tilden in 1876; they exhausted the obligation between them and him. If there was a failure of duty at all, we do not say it was at Mr. Tilden's door, we only assert that it was not at the Democracy's. There is no four years' old debt of gratitude resting on the party in favor of Mr. Tilden, or any other man, and it will not do to assert that all the conditions of success center in the late Democratic Presidential candidate alone. If Mr. Tilden's friends desire to present his name on its naked merits in 1880, it cannot be forbidden them; but if the Southern States with their large, solid Democratic vote, persistently object to him, and bar his entry, it might be inviting certain disaster to disregard the protest.

THE NATIONALISTS.

Their Meeting in the City of Brotherly Love.

Joy Among the Leaders of the Old Parties.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1878.—The nominations of the Nationals was something of a surprise, for the reason that Frank Hughes, whom everybody looked to as the high priest of the organization, had given it out that Armstrong would be the nominee. The election of Kirk as temporary Chairman confirmed this but the difference between the Labor Reform element and the Greenbackers was very plain from the first, oil and water are not more distinct in one vessel than these two parties were in the Convention. True they have made their ticket of the mixed qualities in the Convention and in the shaking up of the campaign may carry the same bead of opposition to both parties, but they will fall back again into the old party lines. The Greenback men were very impatient with the Labor men for not taking in and re-uttering their their theory of what made the times hard, whilst the Labor Reformers thought they knew a thing or two and had reasons of their own. The old thing over again, when a new party starts up to reform both the old ones: "One would have war with little cost, another would fly swift, but wanteth wings, a third man thinks without expense at all, by guileful fair words peace may be obtained."

WHO THEY NOMINATED.

The men who are nominated have all been identified with the organization of either wing of the party for at least a twelve month.

S. R. Mason, the nominee for Governor, is an old Democrat from Mercer county, but things not going to suit him in that region he joined the Greenbackers. He was one of Wallace's trusty lieutenants and as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Mercer county, has stood up often to expound its principles. He was elected District Attorney of Mercer county and was the Democratic nominee for Congress some years ago in that district. He is the law partner of Samuel Griffeth, and has as many Democratic surroundings as Francis W. Hughes. No one expects he will have any more influence.

Benj. S. Bentley, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, was their nominee last year, and is pretty well known; a lawyer of Williamsport, 62 years of age. He did not calculate Frank Hughes should set him aside for Armstrong or any other man, and so hooked teams with Mason.

THE DONE-OVER TAILOR.

James L. Wright, the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is the same agitator who was on the ticket last year for State Treasurer. He runs a little tailor shop on Second street, Philadelphia, where any one can see him almost any day in his shirt sleeves, cross-legged on his board, swinging a heavy goose or plying a long needle. He is a brother of Richardson L. Wright, a prominent Democratic, who was a candidate for Auditor General before the Democratic State Convention of 1862. James L. Wright had always been a Democrat up to late years when this new party organized. He is a right good talker but is not considered a very strong man. The whole ticket is looked on as a weak one.

Congratulatory telegrams flew thick and fast from here last night to Judge Sterrett's friends, as the mistake of the Nationals in not taking Agnew now gives Sterrett a walk-over for the Republican nomination.

THAT'S WHERE THEY MADE A MISTAKE.

Had they taken, (as was wisely suggested by Frank Hughes) Armstrong and Agnew, the Republicans would have probably taken either one or the other of them and the well laid plans of some months, torn to pieces. But it is considered plain sailing now.

Another rig suggested to them by those who wanted to see them win was, that they should take Jenks for Governor and Agnew for Judge. This would have compelled the Democrats to take Jenks or take defeat, and the Republicans to take Agnew or suffer their Judge to go under, as Jenks would have carried the democratic Judge through with him. Many of the leading Republicans were very anxious that Hendrick B. Wright should be nominated in order to thoroughly demoralize Luzerne, but in this they were disappointed. The whole affair is looked on as a first class blunder, and, the leaders of both parties seem to breathe easier this morning by reason thereof.

B.

BRINTON'S BLUNDER.

His Inglorious Retreat to Blairsville.

The People Anxious to Hear About Him.

[Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Post.]

BLAIRSVILLE, May 9, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have watched the proceedings of the Legislative Committee whose duties required them to investigate the causes of the riots last year, and have been expecting to hear something about the old town in the evidence, but close as I watched and fondly as I wished, I saw nothing.

This was the theatre of the war, I might say, for we had General Brinton and his men here for nearly a week. It was from this place that he put himself in communication with General Latta, then at Beaver, and discussed by wire the best methods of approaching Pittsburgh.

Yes, after *creating* a riot in Pittsburgh, and then running like a greyhound with no one after him, climbing the forty-five degree hill at Sharpsburg and coming on the double quick through the quiet country, he paused and panted here fifty miles away.

Why don't the honorable committee send out here for some data on Brinton's carrying on? Why, we could give them more plans of battles by the right and left, or even in the air, for that's where Brinton's foes were, than were planned to take Richmond.

It sounded funny from the very first, Brinton's story did, and we couldn't take much stock in it, but when the Pittsburgh people sent out to Brinton's men on the road here that supply of shirts and other articles of clothing we did think he had done something for you, but the real truth leaked out, he had kicked up the fuss and then ran away from it. But that is speaking too lightly of it, he had by his disregard of orders fled from a city upon whose people the soldiers of his command had fired with deadly effect before any effort at dispersing the crowd had been made. When we heard this I tell you we were indignant, and the more we think of it the more cowardly his conduct seems to be.

You ought to have seen his library, too; yes, a library; he carried a whole kit of books with him, "History of Cæser's War" and several big military authorities. Out of these did he grub whole reams of manuscript directions and suggestions, submitting them to the distant Latta. "How to approach Pittsburgh." Three columns, two columns, one column, fly. You would scarcely believe this, for we could hardly realize it, but when the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad, to establish their offices at this junction, came hurriedly in, having driven across the country by way of New Alexandria, we learned then for certain that Brinton had run away, that he had refused to join Colonel Guthrie, and the mob had thus full swing to burn the company's shops. I hear now that he wants to give evidence every little while before the committee, and one of my neighbors, who has just returned from Harrisburg, says the committee are about tired of him. That one of them told him they had about enough of his excuses and charges. What do they keep him a Major General for, any way. Why don't they do something to him for leaving you in the lurch so?

Why don't that committee come out here, or send out and get a few facts about Brinton's retreat. The Monongahela has Braddock's defeat, and our Conemaugh has Brinton's retreat now as a military romance. Indeed, the bloody work he was the cause of in your city made it a tragedy. No romance about it. He was one of Hartranft's romantic soldiers, regular dress parade fellow, no gump in him at all. He is a big soldier now I hear, epaulettes making him stoop shouldered. Soldier in peace and the citizen in war. I do think that committee ought to investigate him good. Stir him up a little, or let me. Send for the telegrams and let us have the true inwardness of the whole business. The committee certainly would not want to hide the evidence, for I have heard, and we all think here that it is a fair committee. I hope we are not fooled in that.

J. L. C.

Interesting Letters.

The following letters of congratulation from the Most Rev. Archbishop and the Right Rev. Suffragan Bishops of the Ecclesiasticel Province of Philadelphia, to His Holiness Leo XIII, and His Eminence, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. They not only express the sentiments of loyal devotion which animate the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Signatories, but the feelings which fill the hearts of their faithful children throughout the Diocese.

TO OUR HOLY FATHER, LEO XIII.

Most Holy Father:

Whilst we were in the deepest affliction by reason of the sad news we had received of the death of Pius IX., it pleased the God of all consolation, not only to wipe away our tears, but to turn our sorrow into exceeding great joy. For, lo! when we least expected it, there came another message of glad tidings, whereby we learnt that Thou, Most Holy Father, hadst been elevated to the supreme dignity of the Pontifical Chair. And, whereas this took place by unanimous consent of the Sacred College, we felt assured that it was brought about by no chance, no human foresight, but by the hand of God Himself.

Yet, most Holy Father, though Thy own merits and wise counsels of Providence have clothed Thee with this high honor, we are almost afraid to congratulate Thee on this accession of dignity. For, Thou knowest even better than ourselves with how many and painful thorns is that crown interwoven, which the heir of St. Peter must wear in our day; and how many bitter griefs and sorrows have to be endured by him, who, in these most dangerous times of the Christian Commonwealth, undertakes the governing and keeping of Holy Church. Nevertheless we trust in our most clement Lord, and in His promises, by which He will abide throughout all time, and thus we become partakers of that most lively confidence with which Thy own soul abounds.

Furthermore, as far as in us lies, we will strive, with unceasing prayer and supplication, to obtain of God, that He be forever at Thy side, that He deliver Thee from the hands of the wicked, and that He grant Thee new triumphs every day. In Thee may the Lion prove victorious, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, whose place on earth and name of happy augury it has been given Thee to possess.

In thus writing, Most Holy Father, we have sought to make known the feelings of our heart in Thy regard, and to attest the love, reverence and devotion which we cherish for the exalted See of St. Peter, and for Thy sacred person.

Bending at Thy sacred feet, we humbly ask the Apostolic Benediction.

Of Thy Holiness'

Most Obedient and Devoted Children.

† JAMES FREDERIC,
Archbishop of Philadelphia
† TOBIAS MULLEN,
Bishop of Erie.
† WILLIAM O'HARA,
Bishop of Scranton.
† JEREMIAS F. SHANAHAN,
Bishop of Harrisburg.
† JOHN TUIGG,
Bishop of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A VIRGINIA HORROR.

Twelve Persons Poisoned by Eating Stolen Butter.

RICHMOND, May 10.—News has reached this city of a horrible and fatal case of wholesale poisoning at Elk Garden, Russell county, in the southern part of the State. It appears that Mrs. Martha Micalitor, a well known farmer's wife, keeps a dairy establishment in the locality referred to. She had been much annoyed of late by thieves stealing large quantities of butter. She bethought herself of a plan to stop the repeated thefts, and it was this: She put strychnine in all the rolls of a certain firkin, and placed the ferkin in a convenient place for the robbers night before last.

The firkin was promptly stolen, and Mrs. Micalitor was satisfied that the thieves would die. But oh, horror! instead of the thieves eating the butter they sold it. It went broadcast through the country. Mr. Jackson, a prominent planter, purchased several pounds of it yesterday, and supposing it all right the servants placed it on the supper table, where there were twelve persons at the repast, of whom four died a few hours after they eaten the poisoned butter. They were Andrew, Joseph and James Jackson, three brothers, and Miss Alice Gatewood, a young country belle, who happened to be a guest of the Misses Jackson; besides, three other persons at the table were taken dangerously ill, among them a young lawyer, who was paying devoted attention to Miss Gatewood.

The night previous the Jackson mansion was the scene of mirth and revelry. Last night the whole community was shrouded in mourning. The greatest excitement prevails in the county, but nothing serious has been developed. The thieves who stole and sold the poisoned butter, nor the lady who used such a dangerous trick, have been arrested, but doubtless exertions will be made to lynch the men who sold it.

OLD SONGS.

Nearly all the songs of fifty years ago have disappeared from the current literature of the day, and only occasionally one of them makes its appearance by way of quotation. Few people remember more than a verse or a line or two of any of them.

A song went the rounds of all the Southern and Western theatres about forty years ago called

THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY.

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,
Who grace this famous city;
Just listen, if you've time to spare,
Whilst I rehearse a ditty.

I 'spose you've read it in the prints,
How Packenham attempted
To make old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his schemes repented,
For we with rifles ready cock'd,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the General flocked,
The Hunters of Kentucky.

But Jackson he was wide awake,
And was'nt scared at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take,
With our Kentucky rifles.
So he led us down to Cypress swamp,
The ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And here was old Kentucky.

After reciting the victory it wound up as follows:—

And now if danger e'er annoys,
Remember what our trade is:
Just send for us Kentucky boys,
And we'll protect the ladies.

Further back than that song was an old one entitled:

I WON'T BE A NUN.

Now is it not a pity such a pretty girl as I,
Should be sent to a nunnery to pine away and die?
But I won't be a nun—no I won't be a nun,
I'm so fond of pleasure that I cannot be a nun.

A very pretty song written by Miss Owenson, entitled:

KATE KEARNEY,

had a great run:

Oh! did you not hear of Kate Kearney?
She lives on the banks of Killarney;
From the glance of her eye
Shun danger and fly,
For fatal's the glance of Kate Kearney.

For that eye is so modestly beaming,
You'd ne'er think of mischief she's dreaming,
Yet oh! who can tell,
How fatal's the spell,
That lurks in the eye of Kate Kearney.

Oh! should you e'er meet this Kate Kearney,
Who lives on the banks of Killarney,
Beware of her smile,
For many a wile,
Lies hid in the eye of Kate Kearney.

THE BONNY BOAT.

This song held out a little longer with the young folks:

O, swiftly glides the bonny boat,
Just parted from the shore;
And to the fisher's chorus note,
Soft moves the dipping oar:
These toils are borne with happy cheer,
And ever may they speed;
That feeble age and helpmate dear,
And tender bairnies feed.

LIFE LET US CHERISH

held the boards a good while:

Life let us cherish,
While yet the taper glows,
And the fresh flow'ret,
Pluck ere its close.
Why are we fond of toil and care,
Why choose the rankling thorn to wear,
And heedless by the lily stray,
Which blossoms on our way.

COME TO THE BOWER

had quite a long run:

Will you come to the bow'r I have shaded for you,
Your bed shall be roses bespangled with dew,
Will you, will you, will you, will you,
Come to the bower.

THE DONE OVER TAILOR.

The title of this old song furnished a saying which has lasted longer than the remembrance of the song itself:

Oh many a day have I sat with great pleasure,
And cut out my cloth to my customer's measure.
With a full yard for cabbage—I lived then in Dover,
But Sue's cruel charms have me fairly done over.

The last time I saw her was with a bold sailor,
She sneer'd and said, "there's the done over tailor,
Good bye, Mr. Stitch-cloth, I'm going to Dover,"
Was ever poor tailor so fairly done over?

Among drinking parties of men

THE CROOS-KEEN LAWN

was a very popular song and held its own many a year.

Let the farmer praise his grounds
As the huntsman does his hounds:
And the Shepherd his sweet-scented lawn,
While I more blest than they,
Spend each happy night and day
With my smiling little Croos-keen lawn, lawn, lawn,
Oh, my smiling little Cross-keen lawn.

THE BRAES OF BAL-KE-HITHER.

Let us go, lassie, go
To the braes of Bal-ke-hither,
Where the blae-berries grow
'Mong bonny Highland heather,
Where the deer and the rae,
Lightly bounding together
Sport the long summer day
On the braes of Bal-ke-hither.

I'LL NEVER MENTION HIM.

A very popular but plaintive air was set to words well suited to the measure, and was in vogue a long time. When the Marine Band went up to the White House the day after the Baltimore Convention, where Douglass had triumphed over Buchanan, they played this solemn tune:

Oh! no, I'll never mention him,
His name is never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word.
From sport to sport they hurry me,
To banish my regret;
And when they win a smile from me,
They think that I forget.

THE WHITES AND BLACKS.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, on their Relations Down South.

[From One of His Speeches at Boston.]

The existence of two races in the South makes it an absolute, if not necessity, an absolute certainty, that one or the other will be the dominant race. God has so arranged it; we cannot help it. I don't mean dominant in any offensive sense. I don't mean dominant in any sense that would deprive any human being of any rights which the laws of the land or the promptings of humanity would give, but what I do mean is this, that brains and capital, and nerve, and courage, and those elements which make up the Anglo-Saxon manhood will always command the respect of another race. Now, it is not worth while for us to say that that is wrong to the black man. Not at all: not at all. Why, you may as well tell me that God made a mistake when he created four-footed beasts with two eyes and ears, and teeth like the lion, and yet did not make them equal to the lion. You may as well tell me that he blundered, the Architect of the universe, when he permitted the eagle to scour the earth and sky is search of his prey. It does not mean anything wrong. You cannot obliterate grades even in white society. All we want in this country is this: That the law, as enacted by governments, whether they be the general government or State governments—and that is all anybody wants in this country, if he is patriotic and sensible—that the law shall make it possible for every man beneath the flag to secure every right that every other citizen has. Why, gentlemen, my colleague, the colored senator from Mississippi, in the senate announced the same truth the other day, when he said that government had done for him all that could be done for his race, and, if they didn't succeed it was their own fault, and not the fault of the government. It is true that when you have made a law for all men the superior will use that law, not to oppress the inferior, but to build up the superior. This principle will apply at the South just as at the North.

I might say this right here, I believe that if the right of the negro to vote is ever questioned it will not be by the South. If Gov. Rice were to lead a party to-morrow to take the franchise away from the colored men and reduce our representation in Congress, we should meet him on the threshold of that question. We would say, "No, sir, give us the black voter and our representation in Congress." Is that not the truth, my southern brethren? (The southern gentlemen all nodded assent.) We are not only the negro's friend, but we are giving the best evidence of it today. What are we doing in Georgia? We are paying fifteen-sixteenths of the taxes in my State—the white men are. Of course we are, because we have the property. The black man is gradually accumulating property all through the State. Some seven or eight millions of city property belong to the black men, and a large number of millions in the country districts, all acquired since the war. But the whites pay fifteen-sixteenths of the taxes for school purposes. That fund is divided between the races precisely in proportion to the population of the two races in my State, dollar for dollar! Moreover, the legislature of my State, composed almost entirely of white men—some 200 white men and 10 or 15 colored men—appropriates year by year the same number of dollars to the colored institutions of my town, built by philanthropists of this city and other northern States and cities since the war in the cities of Atlanta, that it gives to the old university of the State, the child of the State, belonging to the State, fostered by the State, at which the State's sons have all been graduated for generations since she was a colony. We pay the same number of dollars year by year, to this colored college that we pay to that old institution of Georgia.

I say this, not because we are doing any more than our duty,—we are not; but because I want to show that there is not one particle of hostility to the black men. This race is there, it is getting these advantages, but it still is not equal, I think, to that race which God Almighty selected to inclose the incarnate divinity of His Son in. I do not think it is. I think it is a race the most docile, the most affectionate, the most tractable, of any race under the sun. I believe there is more of genuine contentment in the race than in any other. They are full of kindness, full of sympathy, and, if I wanted to be befriended to-day in my State in a matter that would give great trouble and great concern, I don't know anybody I would turn to sooner than to some of the colored men of Georgia. They are fond of me and I of them. On the records of my State, among my earliest utterances when I had laid down my sword to my friend Gov. Rice and others, among the earliest things I said, published in the papers in Georgia in 1865, were that this black race ought to be educated; and, from the little pittance I had left, I contributed my sum to build a school house and a church, long, long before they were enfranchised or anybody thought of enfranchising them.

Now I mention these little things simply to show you that I have got no dishonesty in what I am saying. The white race I think the superior. I know it is now. I don't mean to say naturally; I am not going into that question. The white race, of, course in the South, has had the superior advantages, just as intelligence here gives superior advantages. Wealth gives you education, and therefore gives you superior advantages over the humbler citizens. Now, the very fact that there are two races—a distinction in color—makes a line of demarcation over which neither side goes for certain purposes. The power of organization, the power of leadership, is not in the black race. The power of original suggestion is not there. They can learn with greater rapidity than white men can—to imitate—but they do not originate. There is that difference between the two races. The white race, having been dominant, will remain so for a vast number of years. Now without the least depression, I mean without the least deprivation of one shadow of a right, you can plainly see that in all these industrial elements that race will occpuy one sphere and the white race another sphere. But the two together—and this is the great truth I wish to announce—the two together blend in an industrial harmony that works for the advantages of both races, and secures both races against the possibility of a disturbance in the future.

The Goorkhas.

The worthy inhabitants of Malta, says the London *Globe*, will scarcely derive much aesthetic delight from the personal appearance of the Goorkha regiment that will be shortly among them. Ugly beyond comparison, with flat features, and mere slits for eyes, the soldiers are of stunted stature, frequently very bow legged, and much too broad for their height. But they are splendid little fellows for fighting purposes, being very hardy, capable of enduring almost any amount of fatigue, devoted to their officers, and completely devoid of even the instinct of fear. Armed only with their "kookeries"—broad-bladed heavy knives of fine temper and sharp as razors—they often go on foot into the jungle in quest of some man eating tiger, and if the brute is brought to bay it rarely escapes with life. Buddhists by faith, they hold in scorn the caste proscriptions of Hindooism, and when in our service they adopt many of the customs of the English soldiery. It is an amusing sight to see a Goorkha setting forth from a station for a day's sport in the neighborhood. Dressed in some cast-off European *mufti* which he has purchased in the bazaar, he carries either an ancient fowling-piece or a razed Brown Bess, while at his heels follow two or three curs of very low degree, whose ears and tails have been artistically decked. Yet, bizarre as looks his get-up, the little fellow generally manages to bring home a decent bag, unless, indeed, his weapon bursts at the first discharge. His method is either to stalk the game, be it a dove or a deer, or to lie in wait for hours at some likely spot. Between whiles he puffs his short clay pipe and murmurs the songs of his native land, which sounds rather harshly to sophisticated ears. Altogether a right merry lad is the Goorkha in quarters and held in high esteem by the Republican soldiers. But his greatest talent lies in fighting to the death for the side whose salt he eats. Some years ago, during one of our expeditions into the Peshawur hills, a Goorkha detachment was skirmishing with the Afredees. On the recall being sounded three or four men who had taken up favorable positions declined to come back. There they remained, leisurely firing at the enemy until the Afredees swarmed down in overwhelming force, and then out flashed the wicked-looking kookeries, and there was some very pretty fighting. Of course the plucky little fellows were all killed, but not before the ground was considerably littered with defunct Afredees.

Habits of the Black Bear.

A letter dated Bethel, Me., March 12, printed in *Forest and Stream*, gives the writer's personal observations of the habits of the black bear as follows:

"These hot days remind old hunters that the bears are about awakening out of their long winter sleep. They go into den at different times in different years, according to the abundance or scarcity of berries. In years of plenty they prowl about until the last of December, and even the first of January; at other times they have been known to den up in November. Sometimes they make their quarters in a nice, snug room in a ledge; at others, in hollow logs, in hollow standing trees, under the bottom of trees partly turned up by the roots, and even under large brush heaps, after the snow gets deep. They often come out in mid-winter, in a heavy thaw, and take a round turn of a mile or more and return to their old quarters again, thus showing that it is the warm weather which brings them out and not because they get their nap out. I have often seen where the bear has camped on the snow crust by breaking boughs of evergreen or tearing dry rotten logs to pieces for a nice, warm bed. They sometimes leave their winter quarters early in March, and make some other place a temporary abode until spring opens. I have known them to lay themselves away, for six months at a time in a cave in a ledge in the deep recesses of the forest, in utter solitude, where the dampness of the rocks only added to the dismal surroundings. They are supposed by many to suck their claws during their long isolation, but they do not; neither do they require any nourishment, for the exhaustion of the system is so little that they usually come out in the spring in as good condition as they enter their dens in the fall—generally fat.

"Before going into the den they eat but very little for some time, and so prepare themselves by degrees for their long fasting; and, when they come out in the spring, they are very dainty for a long time. They first eat spears of green grass, then frogs and fish as soon as the little brooklets open.

"After the snow is gone and the fish work up the little streams in the woods and herbage begins to spring up, the bears begin to follow the shore of ponds and streams in search of food and other bears. At this season they rub their feet deep in the ground and make deep steppings, and all other bears that happen along in these paths will step in the same foot marks. So hunters set their traps in one of these deep tracks and cover it so that they all look alike, and they are sure of the first bear that comes along. At this time, which is about the first of June in Northern Maine, the bears will stretch up against a fir tree and bite large strips of bark and wood from the tree. Some people suppose this is to obtain balsam to heal their toes which they have sucked all winter, and so made tender. I suppose it is done because they feel savage and want to try their teeth. Others suppose it is done to let other bears know that they have been there. The next move they make, after a week or two of this tramping, is to traverse second-growth land, or where a few years before extensive forest fires have destroyed the original trees and much down timber is the result. Here they finish up the summer tearing rotten logs to pieces for the ants and grubs they can find, until berries begin to ripen.

"The cry of the bear varies according to the circumstances which occasion it. If in a trap, the adult will make a grunt, squeal or coarse noise, very loud and long; if calling their cubs from some distant point where they have left them, the sound is like the voice of a woman calling loudly, and if they are merely giving notice to each other while feeding or in company and not far apart, they whistle quite sharp and loud, and if suddenly startled by man or beast, they usually make a loud snort, which is like three or four coarse whistles together."

Broad-Chested Horses.

"Wind," says an old horseman, "is the secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults; while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. In shape, it may vary somewhat, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is the one for strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar; while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow and regular work. But if the chest is circular let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is this: For a draft horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the different degrees of speed, up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared in roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must have a chest as deep as a grayhound, and at the same time not lacking in strength. Every breeder should keep this rule in mind when selecting his brood mares and stallions, for he may be sure that shallow-chested horses never beget deep-chested colts."

Signs.

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance, or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Conley, in his Biographical Encyclopedia of New York State, speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences of the investigator proceeds according to a *system of signs*. The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal rock of salt. The analogous system developed by DR. PIERCE in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of his ingenious system of diagnosis, see the People's Common Sense medical Adviser, sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BIRD'S RETURN.

The maple stood quiet and lonely,
Right faithfully guarding the nest,
When first came the gentle murmuring
Of the voice it loved to hear best:
'Twas the low-voiced wind of the Springtime,
That fluttered its branches among,
And whispered so softly the coming
Of Spring, with its sun and bird-song.

Then patiently waited the maple,
And looked for its sweet Summer-friend,
Who had promised to come so early,
His watch o'er the nest to end;
And presently came a soft rustling
As of bird-wings cleaving the air,
And straight to the nest, long deserted,
Flew its owner, and nestled there.

To the maple the bird sang gaily,
As it fluttered from limb to limb,
The maple, in answer, kept nodding,
As it had no power to sing.
"I've come from the far distant Southland,
With the first return of the Spring;
For around the home in the Northland
My heart did lovingly cling.

"I'm so thankful to you, dear Maple—
Of our home you've taken such care;
All the day I shall be so busy,
For it needs a little repair."
Thus, merrily working and singing,
So blithely the bird went about;
While the maple, no longer lonely,
Kept watch as he flew in and out.

CAROL KEITH.

FARM AND GARDEN.

LATE PLANTING OF POTATOES.—A Genessee, New York, county farmer writes: I have for years found it to my advantage to plant more or less of my principal crop (which is potatoes) quite late in the season. This generally gives a larger yield, and affords more time in the Spring to subdue and properly till the ground before the planting, which is done to much better advantage than when such tilling is confined to the rows of a planted crop. By adopting this plan the farmer will not lose much time, because at that advanced season and with a seed-bed in so good tilth, the potatoes will grow rapidly, so as to generally mature not more than two weeks later than others of the same kind planted two months before. And this, of late years since the appearance of the Colorado beetle, has been the principal inducement with me for planting all my potatoes, both early and late varieties, as late as would answer, for by that time (say the middle to the latter part of June) the bugs have already got well established in their fields of operation, but if they should begin their ravages on my late planting they will have to counteract the very rapid growth of the plants, while their numbers are few and easily overcome by hand-picking or pinching. By planting Early Rose, Late Rose and Peerless from the 10th to the 20th of June, they will ripen here so as to be harvested by the 10th of September to the 10 of October. But I believe that such a well-prepared seed-bed and frequent tillage while the crop is growing, tend not only to increase the yield, but to hasten an earlier maturity; and this frequent tillage seemingly has something to do also in keeping the potato beetle in check. The most serious objection to such late planting is the difficulty of keeping the seed so long in good condition. This I do by keeping the cellar where the seed is stored at as low a temperature as will answer through the Winter and Spring, then if they begin to sprout too much before planting time, have them taken out and spread about a foot deep on the barn floor, to be shovelled over once or twice to keep the sprouts down. Then two or three days before planting, the seed can be cut and plaster sprinkled over it, this again can be turned occasionally with the shovel to keep in good condition until it goes into the ground. In this way I have been successful, through all these years that the Colorado beetle has troubled us, in growing about 25 acres of potatoes annually, yielding from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre, and not costing me more than $2 worth of work a year in keeping them clear of ths bugs, by hand-picking; and these crops have matured in from 70 to 100 days from time of planting.

IMPROVED MILK STRAINER.—We offer the following improved cloth strainer—altogether original, and the results of several trials. If any one has a better, we would be glad to have a description of it. But this is so convenient as to leave no excuse for not using a cloth strainer:

Have a tin frame constructed, very much in the form of a tin strainer made to stand in pans, except that the bottom or strainer part should be omitted, and the top should be only slightly flaring. Have a tin rim two or three inches wide, constructed so as to fit just inside the top of this frame, and to settle down nearly even with the top. Now spread your cloth across the top of the frame, leaving it bagging; press the rim down to its place with the cloth between it and the frame, and you have it. Hundreds of pounds of milk can be strained through such a cloth at one time, such washing and rinsing as it may require being quite conveniently done without removing it. When done wash and scald, and it is ready for use the next time.—*Exchange.*

HARROWING WHEAT—In harrowing wheat we cultivate it. Most of our crops may be benefited in this way. It is for this reason that we harrow our meadows and cultivate our corn and potatoes. Wheat with its double set of roots has a firm hold on the ground, so that by harrowing but little will be displaced. Harrowing also is destructive to weeds that may have started from the seed. A second (cross) harrowing is sometimes given, and is an advantage, particularly on harsh soils.

WATER FOR THE BEES.—An Illinois lady says she has "often heard members of the old gum fraternity declare that 'if you expect your bees to do well, you must always salt them on Washington's Birthday.'" Which, according to the interpretation of her experience, means that these busy and curious little creatures have a great liking, especially early in the season, for water slightly brackish. This should be set forth in shallow vessels containing floating straws on which they can alight and sip, sheltered from winds which might blow them into the water and cause drowning. A constant supply of fresh water is also indispensable, and should be given in the same way, unless there is some sunny spot near the hives where they can safely obtain it.

BOARD-MULCH FOR STRAWBERRY BED.—A berry grower gives this good and easy way to manage a bed of strawberries for family use. Lay a board, say twelve inches or more wide, on the edge of your bed, and set the plants along by the edge of the board; then put down another board so that its edge will be two inches from the plant row; now set another row along the opposite edge of the board. So continue until the bed is completed. The advantages are: No hoeing; runners cannot catch between the rows; berries always clean from dirt; the earth under the boards gathering food to feed the plants; the roots always kept moist, etc. When you desire to renew the bed, instead of spading it up, after a crop has been harvested, remove the boards and allow the vines to run over the space formerly occupied by the boards, and the next Spring replace the boards by putting them directly on the row of the old vines with space between as in first setting, and you will have an annual crop with but little trouble.

FARM NOTES.

—Alden Goldsmith's sale of trotting stock at Walnut grove farm, Washingtonville, N. Y., last week was largely attended. Twenty-two animals were sold for $7,680. The prices ranging from $115 to $1,025.

—The leaking of a milch cow cannot be cured, but it can be helped for a while by springing a rubber band snugly around the teat. It will of course, be taken off while milking, and applied again after milking, and to prevent injuring the teat its position changed a little each time it is put on.

—Hungarian grass is becoming popular again, and is now largely, and generally sown for hay. The yield is very heavy, several tons an acre, and if cut before the seeds form, it is one of the best of many foods for stock. The seeds are strongly diuretic, and if allowded to ripen on the hay fed to stock will injure them. It should be grown exclusively for seed, when that is wanted. Being an annual, if sown late, in June, after other crops, it may be put in the ground when the crops of timothy or other foliage is known to have partially failed.

—It is worth remembering that when a cow is bloated, either in clover or by a turnip in the throat, a stick put in the mouth as a bit and tied to each horn will cure instantly.

—Fixing feeding-racks above horses' heads is an unnatural practice' objections to which are self suggesting

—A *Planter and Farmer* correspondent has known speedy relief to be given to several hundreds of choaking cows by throwing a tablespoon full of saltpetre well back on the sufferer's tongue. The obstruction—invariably in his experience—moves one way or the other in a very few minutes.

—A Vermonter—who "charges nothing for the use of the land on which the trees grow"—made this Sping 2,162 pounds of maple-sugar and twenty-one gallons of syrup, at a bare profit of $11 57. He declares that if any other work could be done at the same early season, "sugar-making would be an expensive job."

A Curious Wager.

A curious affair recently occurred in Franklin, Mass. At an evening party a gentleman met a young widow with whom he became much impressed. A number of games were played during the evening, when the lady suggested that they should play for a wager. The gentleman assented, and after some discussion as to what the stake should be, he said: "My hand for yours, if I win; or at your disposal for any young lady of respectability (her consent being first obtained) if I lose." The lady assented, and the game—a sort of bagatelle—began. The gentleman had never played it before, but he was cool and skilful, and so was a match for his fair opponent. The lady led at the start but at the close had scored only 138 points to the gentleman's 385. A decorous applause followed the announcement; and the hostess now advanced, took the feebly resisting hand of the fair widow and placed it in that of the winning gentleman. It is said that the latter ceremony is to be repeated with more solemnity some few months hence, due notice of which will be published.—*Boston Journal.*

Why The Hungarians Hate Russia.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The Magyars are a vigorous, proud and aggressive nationality, and make good their claim to more than the amount of home rule demanded by our Irish members. They have a hatred of Russia, founded on her intervention at the moment when their rebellion promised to be successful; and their admiration for Turkey springs, not only from her resistance to their own foe, but form her refusal to give up the Hungarians who took refuge in her territory. They have not forgotten that the Sultan defied the threats of the Czar. It is perfectly natural they should dislike Russia and admire Turkey.

THE COLLINS' BIG CONTRACT.

The Money for the Brazilian Rail road Certain to be Forthcoming.

It was but a few weeks back when a cablegram from London announced that litigation had been commenced which threatened the success of the Madeira and Mamore railroad for the construction of which the Messrs. Collins are the contractors. Since that time letters have been received, by private parties, which stated that the money was so tied up that the Collinses would be unable to proceed with their work for the want of money. In conversation with Mr. Phillip Collins, he said: "We received a telegram from Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, at London, yesterday, stating that our position was impregnable. In addition to this, the Master of the Rolls, before whom the matter was argued, stated that the contractors must be paid for any outlay which they make. He has not given a decision on this point, but merely announced it. His final decision will be made in a few days. We consulted the most eminent counsel in London before we went into the thing, and were assured that it was all right, else we would not have touched it."

The trouble complained of is that the money was appropriated for the purpose of contructing a railroad in Brazil by the Bolivian Government, and that the money was paid into the Bank of England to be used when wanted. Since the Messrs. Collins have had the contract, and shown such energy in pushing the work forward, the previous contractors, who have done nothing, have entered suit and endeavored to keep them out of the money. The bondholders, one of whom was recently in this city, are, according to Mr. Collins perfectly satisfied with what has been done and the prospects of the completion of the road. The money has been in litigation for some time past, and now the prospects are that the contractors will be paid for the outlay of every dollar they have made and will make. The announcement of the Master of the Rolls, while not a final decision, is accepted as an indication of what his determination will be—that the money, having been placed in the Bank of England for the purposes of the construction of a railroad, cannot be used for any other purpose. The first installment of money will, it is expected, be received in a few days.

THE shipments of oil have now classed up second on the list. The export is valued at $61,749,438 and stands next to cotton, outranking wheat and flour, beef and bacon, lumber or tobacco and exceeding by $20,000,000 *all* the shipments of gold and silver combined.

THOMSON, of Butler, says all the oil is produced in a territory which a man can ride around in two days. He must mean the iron horse, for no animal, even if he be sired by Leamington, or damed by Flora Temple, could do it.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

The Minister of Sunny Italy and the Daughter of a Cuban Millionaire.

All the Distinguished Foreign Fitznoodles in Attendance,

And the Display of Gold Lace, Diamonds, Ruffles and Things Entirely Overwhelming.

NEW YORK, May 11.—In St. Stephen's Catholic Church this evening, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assisted by a number of clergymen, married Baron Albert Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, to Senorata Terry, daughter of Excellextissimo Don Tomas Terry, a Cuban of great wealth and distinguished family. The church was crowded with members of the first families of this and other cities. Some three thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, including Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister; Admiral Geo. Jones of the British Legation and wife, Senor Baltazzi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation and wife; Senor Mantilla, Spanish Minister; Count Marooschi, Italian vice Consul; M. de Consela of the French Legation; Marquis Podesta, Japanese Ambassador; Ferdinand de Lucca, Italian Consul General. The ushers were Mr. Drummond, of the British Legation, Count Brunetti and Senor de Sato of the Spanish Legation, Count Sitz of the Italian Legation, Mr. Bulidon of the Austrian, and Mr. Williams of the Russian Legation.

After the ceremony in the church, the bridal party proceeded to the residence of Mr. Terry, on Fifth avenue, where the civil marriage was performed and a grand reception followed. Baron Blanc will sail on Thursday for Europe.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One of the most brilliant social events that ever took place in New York was the marriage to-night of Baron Albert Blanc, Italian Minister to the United States, and Miss Terry, daughter of Thomas Terry, the Cuban millionaire. The religious ceremony was celebrated at St. Stephen's church, after the elaborate Roman Catholic form, the bride and groom both belonging to that church.

More than a thousand invitations had been issued, and the church was filled with a brilliant company, including many members of the Diplomatic bodies at Washington, and the prominent society people of this city. Seats had been placed within the chancel for the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies. Among those noticed were Sir Edward Thornton, English Minister; Senor Mantilla, Spanish Minister; Baltazzi Effendi, Turkish Secretary of Legation, Mr. Dardon, Guatamelien Minister; Jushie Yoshido Kiyonari, the Japan Minister; Mr. Preston, Haytian Minister; the Marquis Podesta and Consul-General Di Lucca, of Italy; Count Loenhaupt, the Swedish Minister; M. Aubrey, the French Minister; M. de Pestel, Minister from the Netherlands; Dom L. Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Republic; De La Costa, Minister from Venezuela; Dr Schlozer, the German Minister, and M. Carvallo Borges, the Brazilian Minister. The Russian and Turkish Ministers sent regrets. Secretaries of various of the Embassies acted as ushers.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

The bridal party arrived late, and it was nearly nine o'clock when the groom, accompanied by the M. del Fosse, the Belgian Minister, entered the chancel and awaited the advance of his bride to the altar. The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, was preceded by the usher and four bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of white satin, cut *a la* Princesse, with a long square train. The corsage was cut low, and square in front, with a Marie de Medicis collar, edged with point d'Alencon lace, headed with a vine of embroidered rose leaves and orange blossoms. The elbow sleeves were entirely of point d'Alencon. The front of the skirt was embroidered in rose leaves. A long tulle veil was held by a diamond tiara, presented by the bride's father, and valued at $7,000. A spray of orange blossoms was worn in the bride's hair, and diamonds flashed in her ears and on her bosom, where was worn an immense brooch of large diamonds, old style, the groom's gift. Her mother, uncle and aunt brought up the rear of the procession. The bridesmaids were dressed wholly in white.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. McGlynn. Two rugs were used, one for the bride and one for the groom. After the benediction, the bridal party proceeded to the residence of Mr. Terry, on Fifth avenue, where a brilliant reception took place. Before this, however, a civil ceremony was celebrated, in accordance with Italian usage.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS.

The bridal presents were displayed on shelves around the front room on the second floor of the house. They were unusually costly and elegant. In addition to the brooch, the groom gave a large and beautifully engraved golden head ornament, a very ancient specimen of Tuscan workmanship. The groom's mother sent an antique cross of immense hyacinths and pearls. His father sent a magnificent pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings. His brother sent in a large box a complete set of ornaments, consisting of a coronet, comb, bracelets, ear-rings, necklace, fan and parasol of carved Naples tortoise shell, with the bride's monogram cut out of the same material of a lighter hue, and artistically fastened on each article. The bride's mother gave a solitaire diamond ring, weighing six karats. Her sister gave a ring set with three diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Terry, brother and sister-in-law, gave a splendid boudoir looking glass, framed in ebony and bronze. General Zamacoua gave a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings weighing 6 6-17 carats. There were many others, costly and beautiful. The bride will purchase her dresses abroad, whither she will go at once, it being her husband's intention to spend the summer in Europe. Mr. Terry gave his daughter $14,000 for dresses. The smaller articles were bought in Europe during a recent visit.

After the reception the pair took a special train to Philadelphia, where they will spend a few days of their honeymoon. They have taken passage for Europe on the Baltic, which sails on the 19th. After visiting Paris they will proceed to Rome, where the Baron will present his wife to the King and Queen. They will return in October and take up their residence in Washington for the winter.

Among them are four dozen sets of lingerie, covered with lace and embroidery. The wedding-set is of fine bastiste, trimed with Val enciennes lace and puffs of bastiste, picked out with bows of pale pink and blue ribbon. Included in the set are four skirts and a morning-wrapper finished with bows of white gros-grain ribbon.

There are two dozen splendid lace handkerchiefs, six dozen plain handkerchiefs, four dozen pairs of silk stockings and a full set of household linen. Slippers of satin, embroidered with the Baron's coronet and the Baroness' monogram, accompanying each toilet. The morning wrappers are very exquisite, and the trousseau is one worthy of a Baroness.

SKETCHES OF THE WEDDED PAIR.

The distinguished bridegroom, although still a comparatively young man, has had a somewhat eventful career. A native of Chamfery, Savoy, and coming of a good family, he fought in the ranks as a volunteer during the war with France, and when finally Savoy was ceded to that Power and the alternative was presented to the Savoyards to become either Frenchmen or Italians in their allegiance, he promptly avowed himself then and always an Italian. He subsequently became private secretary to Count Cavour. Having chosen diplomacy for his profession he soon rose to a high position in that favorable field for the cultivation of subtile talent. Ere many years passed he was the trusted chief of the Cabinet of General La Marmora. He was next appointed Secretary General under General Menabrea, and subsequently sent as Minister to Spain. Victor Emmanuel, in 1873, acknowledged his valuable services by issuing a royal decree declaring him a baron, and since then he was further rewarded by being sent as Minister to the United States.

Senor Don Tomas Terry, the father of the bride, is a wealthy Cuban planter, owning some of the largest and most productive sugar plantations on the island. He also owns an extensive establishment in Havana, where he is said to be one of the most prominent dealers in the saccharine commodity. As a merchant and planter his reputation stands high both in this city and Havana, and his wealth is estimated at many millions.

SAVED.

The Remarkable Fulfillment of Two Dreams.

One winter evening about fifty years ago, a post-chaise, with a single gentleman inside it, drove up to the little inn on the Pentland Frith, on the north of Scotland, where passengers who were going to cross to the Orkneys usually spent the night.

Mr. Mac T. was the owner of a large estate, and an old house which had belonged to his family for hundreds of years, in the Mainland, or chief of the Orkney Islands, and was now about to visit his property. It was a blustering, stormy night, but that only made more pleasant the cigar and the glass of whisky and the crackling wood-fire by which Mac T. sat chatting with the landlord, who was an old friend both of his father and himself, and who was proud of entertaining the "young laird," as he called him, with his wildest tales of adventure on the sea. They did not, however, sit late, for the Orkney packet sailed very early in the morning, and Mac T. soon found himself in his cozy, well-appointed little bed-room.

The wind was chanting a grand Berserker melody, and the sea was roaring a deep bass accompaniment. Mac T. loved those sounds, for they had often been the lullaby of his childhood, and soon fell asleep. For some hours he slept without an image or a thought reaching his mind; but, at length, when the morning was glimmering gray in the east,

A STRANGE DREAM

came to trouble him. He dreamt that he was in the ancient banqueting hall of his old house, on the Mainland, sitting at the head of a very long table. The banqueting hall was now in reality almost a ruin, but in his dream Mac T. saw it hung with tapestry, and blazing with a hundred lights. The table was well filled on both sides, and he thought he glanced curiously down its length to see who the guests were. As he looked he shuddered in his dream. Those who sat at the table with him were all his dead ancestors for many generations back. He knew their faces and dresses well from their portraits in the picture gallery. Next to him sat his own father, who had died about a year before. And at the bottom of the table sat a fair-haired man in the dress of skins, who was a Norse chieftain, the founder of the family. It seemed to him that he sat for some minutes as if spell-bound, while the spectres murmured together in low, hollow tones. At length they all rose, and slowly, one by one, in turns, left the hall. But before they went, each one paused at the door, and turning, raised his hand in a warning attitude, fixed his eyes on Mac T. and said in a deep voice, the word "Beware."

THE SHIPWRECK.

"The packet starts in twenty minutes, sir," cried a loud voice at the door, rousing Mac T. suddenly from sleep. Confused at first, yet soon remembering where he was, he sprang out of bed and began hurriedly to dress himself. Being a bad sailor, his first glance was naturally enough at the sea, close to which the inn stood. The wind had risen in the night. The waves thundered on the shore, and the little Orkney packet was tossing up and down like a limpet shell. As he gazed, his strange dream rose up with sudden distinctness before Mac T.'s mind. He was infected with a good deal of thorough Scotch superstition. Besides he did not much like the look of the sea, and so he resolved not to go till to-morrow. That day the Orkney packet was lost with every man on board, and Mac T. and his little wife, who was left at home with the babies, had to thank that warning dream for his life. The other incident we have to tell is quite as singular.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE.

Many years ago the Rev. Mr. N. held a small living in the wildest part of West Somerset. The parish church stood on a bleak hill-side, and Mr. N. who was a batchelor, lodged in the farm-house close to it. Among his flock there was no one in whom the clergyman took more interest than in Mary, the pretty daughter of the farmer, his landlord. When Mary was about twenty, Mr. N. was much troubled by finding she had formed an attachment with Jack Townsend, the cleverest workman and the most worthless fellow on the farm.

One autumn night the clergyman dreamt that Mary stood at his bedside and cried out in an imploring voice, "Come out on to the hill-side." The impression left on his mind on waking was so distinct that, if he had not known his door was locked, so that no one could enter the room, he would have thought Mary must have in reality been there. Feeling, however, sure that it was only a dream he composed himself once more to sleep. But scarcely had he closed his eyes when Mary was again there, calling to him to come on the hill-side. Seven several times he tried to sleep, and seven times the phantom came back, always with the same cry. At length, mastered by an almost irresistible impulse, he rose, dressed himself, and went out on the hill. He walked some distance, but could see nothing except the heather-bells waving in the moonlight; could hear nothing but a distant sheep-bell tinkling softly, and the stream warbling below the valley.

He was just going back, when suddenly a shrill cry reached him, seeming to come from a neighboring combe. Hurrying in that direction, he saw at the bottom of the combe two figures, those of a man and a woman, apparently struggling with each other. As he drew near, the man ran away and the woman fell to the ground. When he came up he found it was Mary. She had only fainted, and he soon brought her to herself. Then by degrees she confessed to him that her lover had persuaded her to meet him that night in the combe, bringing with her a small sum of money which she had saved from early childhood by laying by little gifts of friends and relations, and which according to custom common among her class in that day, she had kept in an old stocking instead of in the bank. Townsend had promised to elope with her, and marry her, and as she loved

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE--POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 18, 1878.

THE ELECTORAL FRAUD.

Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER of New York, one of the most distinguished, able and respected members of the House, yesterday introduced a resolution preceded by a lengthy preamble proposing an investigation into the electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana, by which Mr. HAYES, by processes of fraud, forgery and perjury, was seated in the Presidential office.

A select committee of eleven members is provided for to make the investigation, and they are invested with ample powers to make it as thorough and searching as lies within the power of the Federal Government. The whole authority of the legislative department, and in such a matter it is supreme, can be invoked to get at the truths of the vile scoundrelism whereby the will of the American people was set at defiance, and a fraudulent usurper placed in power.

Mr. POTTER'S resolutions refer to the connection of ex-Governor NOYES, Mr. HAYES' Minister to France, with the Florida frauds, and of JOHN SHERMAN, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Louisiana rascalities. It is believed that a strong case can be made out against both of these typical Radicals.

We believe in this investigation, no matter whether it affects Mr. HAYES' tenure of power or not. It is a duty due the country that the Presidential fraud should be thoroughly exploded, that it may not serve as a precedent to future usurpers. The great crime may be tracked to Mr. HAYES' door; certainly the complicity of his most trusted confidants can be shown. That has already been done, in fact. And it is a question whether we have not here ample ground for impeachment.

THE CAMERON SET-UP.

It went through as smoothly as the programme of TRIMBLE'S Varieties. We announced the ticket several weeks ago, on the special and direct authority of Mr. R. W. MACKEY, and, although he used varied and widely separated instrumentalities in bringing his prophecies to fruition, and had to face a great deal of blow and bluster—that "they never"—"no, they never would submit to ring dictation,"—from hayseed Radicals and moral reformers, GROW and Schoolmarm WICKERSHAM, yet ROBERT'S politico-spiritual insight into future events—acquired by ascetic life, secret moral reflections, brilliant oratory and profound statesmanship, which so justly make him the grand high cockalorum of Republicanism in Pennsylvania,—came out right to a dot.

His prophecies are realized, and his slate goes into history, a thing of beauty and a joy until dim November's dreary blasts make field and forest and Radical camp fires a weariness to the flesh and disappointment to the spirit. The occasion provokes poetical license.

Mr., HENRY M., General Committeeman HOYT, or whatever other prefix he has, is the candidate for Governor. We don't think he will work harder for the Ring, or coat his work with such hypocrisy as HARTRANFT; but he is the man advertised and accepted. He would have taken any other office on the ticket and been content, or would have gone off with the Chairmanship of the State Committee, or with nothing. He is a Ring Patriot. There are in the Pittsburgh City Councils about a hundred and twenty men that possess all HOYT'S qualifications, and gauged by him, the Allegheny county bar could turn out Governors that would last the State until the second or third Centennial at Philadelphia after the next.

Judge STERRETT is the candidate for Judge, Mr. MACKEY'S last acquisition. Good people, if you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now. AGNEW was knocked off because he would not take back stairs advice about judicial lore and issue it from the front door as the genuine article. All this will keep.

Senator STONE from the oil country, is the only man on the ticket who forced his nomination by the inherent power of his own position. He was nominated to save the Ring ticket in the Northwest. Whether he will be able to do it is a question next week will determine.

DUNKEL of Philadelphia, is the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Figuratively he is a Ring lackey, runs its errands, and, as we said the other day, has smaller capacity for a State office than any man ever put up in Pennsylvania by any party in its whole history, colonial and State.

RADICAL GERRYMANDERING.

The *World* points out some of the enormities of Radical gerrymandering. Indiana is cited as one instance, where the late Senator MORTON wrought a triumph of the gerrymandering art, and, having seen that it was very good, remarked rapturously that the Democrats might carry the State by 10,000 now without securing the Legislature or the Congressional delegation. At the October election of 1876 the Democrats cast for Congressmen 212,288 votes, the Republicans 204,561, the Democrats thus being entitled to 7 out of the 13 seats. They got 4, or 43 per cent. less than they were entitled to.

In Ohio, where there is some talk of a new apportionment by the Democratic Legislature, if the members are imbued with good sense, at present the Republicans hold 12 of the 20 representatives, although at the last election the Democrats carried the State by 22,520 majority.

But we think the Pennsylvania apportionment, devised some years ago by the Radical managers, is probably one of the most infamous in the Union. Last year we carried the State by 10,000 majority; yet in the present Congress we have only 10 representatives to 17 for the Republicans. The ten Democrats received a total of 369,338 votes, while the seventeen Republicans got but 379,428, or an excess of but 10,090 votes, showing it required in the State but 22,319 Republicans to elect a Congressman, while it required 36,933 Democrats. This is downright disfranchisement, but the Legislative apportionment is even a worse steal.

THE CAMERON PLATFORM.

The most striking thing about the CAMERON platform, adopted at Harrisburg, is its extraordinary sinking of all ideas and thoughts bearing on the present depressed condition of business and industry. There is not a word from beginning to end about the financial policy invented by the Radical party at Washington, years ago; in the interest of the bondholders and corporations, and which has gone on from that day to this, crushing the life blood out of industry and labor. It is neither indorsed or condemned. An attempt is made to sink the question of questions out of sight. It is the old story of the foolish bird burrowing its head in the sand to avoid impending danger by not seeing it. Just as much attention is given to the treaty of San Stefano, the Turkish-Russian war, or the next Polar expedition, as to silver remonetization, the repeal of the Resumption act, JOHN SHERMAN'S contraction policy, and the universal demand that Greenbacks shall be made the permanent paper currency of the people There is none at all. All these questions are *dodged!* That is the only word that expresses the action of the Convention. They were and are vital and living issues in the politics of the day. They were before the Convention. They were talked about and discussed in the hotels and committee rooms, but not one word was uttered as to how they should be met.

Such disgraceful cowardice is almost without parallel in our political history. We commend it to FRANK HUGHES and the Nationals.

But the Convention had brave words about the WOOD Tariff bill, against which all Pennsylvanians with rare exceptions—exceptions found in both parties—are agreed.

And it had a resolution opening the way for subsidies that would bankrupt the National Treasury, and start a fresh Credit Mobilier in every State of the Union.

It talked valiantly about rebel claims, saying the Democrats were pressing three hundred millions on Congress. A lie, of course; and a lie emphasized by the fact that the last Republican Congress ordered ten times the amount of these claims to be paid the Democrats have done. It is the Democrats that are the true guardians of the treasury in this very matter of war claims. The records prove it.

Then there is a resolution against land grants, ignoring the fact that it has been under Republican rule the spoliation of the public domain in favor of corporations has had its origin, growth and culmination in making away with a vast empire, covering hundreds of millions of acres.

There are a few words of buncombe to the laboring classes and business men, to cover ignoring the demands of the country for reform.

HAYES is passed by without note or comment—indorsement or criticism; and the only policy of his administration that has been wise and successful—his Southern policy—is indirectly censured.

But HARTRANFT, the supple and prompt agent of the CAMERON ring in Harrisburg for six years past, yielding to all their demands from plundering the Treasury to corrupting the ballot-box and unloading the gallows and penitentiaries, is eulogized with disgusting toadyism.

The platform in its detail and entirety is worthy of Messrs. CAMERONS' and MACKEY'S Convention.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill will be considered in the House this week. It is somewhat doubtful whether the committee can carry their reductions, as the Texas Democrats are opposed to any further cutting down of the army. The main feature of the bill is that the army is to be reduced to 20,000 men, organized in five regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry and fifteen of infantry. The signal service remains as at present organized, but is not to exceed 400 men. A contingent of 500 recruits is also allowed above the 20,000 men. Four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars is appropriated for pay of supernumerary officers, and $2,160,000 for pay of officers mustered out under the proposed reduction. The total amount of the saving to be effected is $4,000,000 per annum.

The President is authorized to honorably discharge from the service, officers on their own application on or before January next, and every officer who has been in the service two years shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due him on the date of his discharge, one year's pay. Those who have served fifteen years shall receive two years' pay and allowances; twenty-five years, four years' pay and allowances, and thirty years, five years' pay and allowances; provided, that in the case of any officer disabled in the line of his duty the President may in lieu of the discharge, with pay and allowances, place such officer upon the retired list.

This is the economical feature. The President will muster out all superfluous officers on the recommendation of a Board of three Major Generals to be constituted by the Secretary of War. No appointment to the grade of major general shall be made until there shall be no officer of that grade and thereafter there shall be but one major general. No more appointments to be made to the grade of brigadier general until the number is reduced below three, and thereafter the number is not to exceed three. The general of the army is entitled to four aid-de-camps, lieutenant general to three, major generals to two each and brigadier generals to one each.

THE COMMUNE.

Bishop STEVENS of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Eastern Diocese of Pennsylvania, in his address at the opening of the Convention of that church last week, commented severely upon the Communistic drillings as reported from the West. "There is an approaching evil," the Bishop said, "which, like the cloud that the prophet's servant saw as he stood on Mount Carmel, though now no larger than a man's hand, may soon, like that, burst in its fury upon us before we are fully aware of its approach." He referred to the effort now being made, ostensibly in behalf of the laboring man, but really by communistic infidels, to bring about a conflict between labor and capital, the rich and the poor. The power which put itself forth last year was comparatively harmless, because not well organized and consolidated. The movement, the Bishop hints, can only be quelled by physical, or, what is better, by moral force. He recommends the clergy to study the important question, and so rightly mould the minds of their parishioners and others as to awake a sound and healthy sentiment based on the only true social and moral science, the word of God.

There is, no doubt, an uneasy feeling all over the country in regard to the questionable movement of the Communist element. At the same time there is great exaggeration, although it can scarcely be questioned that a wicked attempt is being made to array certain classes against the general structure of society, and to organize discontented elements in the great cities, which, however, has always existed to some extent, and always will under any circumstances. There are vague and idle rumors, which are slanderous, no doubt, that June has been fixed upon as the time for a simultaneous and dangerous outbreak. But there is no indications that Communism has taken any root in American thought. It is clear the organizations in this country are confined chiefly to a few bad disposed foreigners. Its officers have foreign names and its newspaper organs are printed in foreign languages.

The New York *Herald* on Sunday prints an interview with a Mr. HANSER, who was a leading member of the Paris Commune, in which he elaborated the purposes of the fiery reds who follow his lead. We are glad to think that HANSER hits the truth in this brief extract, which we quote from his long deliverance:

"The American workingmen, as a rule, do not understand the social question—they are far behind the European workingman in this respect. They do not study the relations between capital and labor. It is chiefly among the Germans that sympathy exists with our cause. They have papers which instruct them, and as the question is now being widely discussed in Germany the newly arrived Germans spread our views among their countrymen. But the Americans and Irish are not friendly to our view. They wish to effect changes by the ballot and through Congressional legislation. There is no serious socialistic movement here. It would be much more difficult to succeed here than in Europe; not on account of the material obstacles, but on account of the ideas of the people. You must remember that I speak on behalf of a party which does not include all the refugees."

"Into how many parties are the refugees divided?"

"There are radicals, socialists and Communists. The radicals are Gambettalists. They believe in universal suffrage, and only seek to modify the existing social relations. We are opposed to universal suffrage, because it has always given results different from what we desire. It may appear presumptuous to say so, but we regard ourselves as an intelligent minority and do not care to submit to the decisions of universal suffrage. We look on the decisions of universal suffrage as the emanation from an ignorant majority acting in bad faith. The masses vote under the influence of intriguers. They are led like children, or they are paid by corruptionists and so act in bad faith. Our party is atheistical; among the others are Deists, or rather pantheists, who see God in matter, or in nature. We deny the existence of God, and no longer discuss it."

"What changes do the Communist think necessary in the United States?"

"Some desire such modification of the laws as would improve the condition of labor. We do not believe in partial changes. We believe it necessary to apply Communistic principles radically because it is not possible to apply them little by little. We are in favor of centralizing all power in the hands of the Government; this is why we call our journal *La Centralization*. We desire the Government to take possession of the railways and all other monopolies. The State should be the only proprietor and should use all property for the good of all. If we came into power we should decree the abolition of all individual property."

It is almost enough to make one laugh to read such silliness; but we are reassured by the concession that American born citizens have, as a rule, very little sympathy for the insanity HASSNER scatters. The tendency in this country now is not in the direction of centralization. Our soundest political students see we have had a little too much of that in the past, and there is a general feeling that the State rights' brakes should be applied.

OUR candidate for Governor, Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS, may be found from Monday at his headquarters, Seventh Avenue Hotel.

CLERICAL COMMUNISM.

The Methodist clergymen of Chicago at their association meeting on Monday discussed Communism. The idea was suggested that the ministers might act as meditators between labor and capital; but later on, the Communistic idea found expression in the desire of a brother that the salaries of all preachers be made equal,—the well paid pastors of prosperous churches to share their pay with those in charge of less pecunious parishes. There is something of justice in this, if we are to hold the ministers of religion to a stricter accountability than the merchant or manufacturer. The well paid pastors do the least work. A circuit rider on the Allegheny mountains probably does more gospel labor in a month than Parson NEWMAN or BEECHER in a year. But still we think pastors' salaries will not be equalized. That is a worldly question, and is construed in accord with the modern creed of dollars and dimes, as laid down in verse by our old friend, CHARLEY SHIRAS, rather than the principles governing the Apostles and early Christians, or even the precepts of JOHN WESLEY. But it is funny, is it not, the principle of Communism enlisting the clergy on such a question? It shows how ideas take root—especially when they touch the pockets. One of the D.D.'s made the practical statement that he knew of preachers getting rich by preaching the gospel while others were starving. But the weight of opinion was in the other direction, and the strange idea cropped out in a half concealed way that possibly were it not that ministers' families were so proverbially large, there would not be so much difficulty in making both ends meet. Rev. Dr. PATTON closed a lengthy paper read by him, with these remarks:

For the causes of these labor troubles he again referred to the crowding of cities, and argued that it were well to do something to check the growth of population. Although Dr. Malthus had been browbeaten for a good many years, it was time to lay aside all false sentiment on the subject, and attempt by proper legislation to correct this growing, dangerous evil. The Socialists, or many of them, were disposed to think the ministers sided with capital, and they even went so far as to say, by way of showing where ministers ought to stand on this question, that Jesus Christ himself was a Communist. Some even said he was a tramp. Generally their charge was that the churches were too fine for the poor, and that the Church itself was allied to and sympathized with the capitalists.

We doubt if our American Communists have ever promulgated anything more sinful than Rev. Dr. PATTON'S declaration "that it were well to do something to *check the growth* of population," and that "it was time to lay aside all *false sentiment* on the subject." In view of recent developments in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, this specious language can only be construed into a hint from a high ecclesiastical source that foticide is commendable rather than otherwise. We confess to have never heard of anything so astounding from any pulpit of any denomination in this or any other country. But for the credit of Chicago Methodism, Dr. PATTON'S theories met with a mild opposition from one of his associates. Rev. Mr. PARKHURST is reported as follows:

He didn't believe in the restrictions which some would place on marrying and producing children. Coming over in one of the Cunard steamers, he had heard an old gentleman speak of the crowded condition of Europe and contrast it with the broad teeming plains of America, where large families could be supported. A young man standing by, with his wife, echoed the sentiment by remarking, "That's what I just told Emily." (Laughter.) So the speaker believed that there was room enough out on the teeming plains for the laboring classes to go to, provided they were willing to work.

Possibly the anecdote is not extra-clerical, but it is in the direction of GOD'S truth, and that cures its coarseness. Rev. Dr. THOMAS, another eminent divine, however, gave it as his opinion "that there was something in the Malthusian theory, but he couldn't indorse it in all respects." MALTHUS' idea was that as population increases in a geometrical while provisions only in an arithmetical ratio, there should be a moral restraint on marriage, dictated by reason and reflection and adhered to by deliberate and benevolent choice. The natural result from this would be a falling off in the ratio of increase o population, and so, he argued, bread for all. But when people are educated up to the point of self-denial involved in this plan of relief from over-crowded population, we judge the world's affairs would move so that there would be a sufficiency for all. There would be no VANDERBILTS and ASTORS within a stone's throw of Mackerelville or divines with yearly incomes ranging from ten to thirty thousand dollars, while their more earnest brethren were toiling in the mountains and wilderness on a pittance hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together.

—We have written more than we intended, for our purpose was merely a news item, indicating as a sign of the times, a suggestion of Communism in a gathering of ministers, with the counter suggestion of a measure of relief something much more sinful and odious.

THE *Gazette* is not often given to joking, but it unintentionally drifted that way, when it spoke of the harmony which prevailed in the Republican Convention at Harrisburg. We have read of the same kind of harmony among a band of jolly robbers, under the lead of some bold chieftain who held his men together by a liberal division of the plunder. What have the candidates named done to deserve their present unanimous endorsement beyond securing the favor of a few gentlemen who rule the Republican party? The acquiescence exhibited by delegates to the programme submitted is an evidence of servitude, and the apparent harmony is but merely registering the previous decree of CAMERON & Co. A little less of this kind of harmony, and more manly independent opposition to the imperious domination of a gang of politicians, would be more to the credit of human nature, if not the Republican party.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE lawyers are going for A. T. STEWART'S will, under the influence of some self asserted relatives who have been discovered.

BEN BUTLER believes in investigating for facts, and not for white-wash. He says if there is to be any investigation of HAYES' title, he insists it shall be a thorough one. "You ought to go the bottom," he says, "and investigate it all."

JOHN SHERMAN'S friends claim he is entitled to be considered one of the ablest financiers in the country, as he managed to accumulate a handsome fortune whilst Senator, on a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. JOHN is an expert.

A PITTSBURGH Republican delegate wouldn't go through to Harrisburg because he didn't get a dead head ticket. The time was when delegates paid their own expenses but it is different now. Judge STERRETT should have known his men before he selected them.

WE are glad to notice our active Democrats are providing arrangements to make our Democratic brethren comfortable next week. They are, to a certain extent, the guests of the city, and we feel certain will receive a hearty welcome during their stay.

IT is reported that Mr. NEVIN, one of the STERRETT delegates who left the party at Altoona, was generally disgusted with the conduct of the balance of the delegation. It was too great a shock for his morals, in view of the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in this city.

REV. ALFRED WHEELER of Pittsburgh, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and brother of the Vice President, has been appointed by the President one of the Board of Examiners of the Naval Academy.

Won't this satisfy Allegheny county in the way of official honor? No necessity of repeating THOMPSON'S remark to SHERMAN—"What in h—l have you done for us?"

IF the Democrats of Ohio are wise in their day and generation, they will pass the bill re-apportioning the State, now pending, for Congressman. With a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand on the popular vote, the Democrats have only eight of the twenty Congressmen. Conditions should be reversed, for it is not improbable the next House in its political complexion may be determined by less than a dozen votes.

THE friends of Mr. HOPKINS, regardless of what their partisan tendencies may be, can render him most important aid if they will take the trouble to mingle with the delegates who will soon begin to fill our hotels. Influence of this kind has a good effect, and without it delegates from other parts of the State will naturally conclude that our people are not in earnest in asking for the nomination of our candidate.

THE *Gazette*, in puffing DON CAMERON, says "even Democratic journals concede him ability and strength." We see a good many Democratic journals, and this fact, if it is a fact, has never been impressed on us. There is a good deal more "ability and strength" in Mr. MACKEY'S craniam than finds a lodgmeat in DON CAMERON'S cap. DON is a very small element in the CAMERON combination. He is a sign board, as it were.

An ordinary observer of political affairs knew as well three months ago who would be nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention, as he did yesterday. Mr. HOYT'S nomination excited no surprise and elicited no enthusiasm. It had been discounted. Not only are the candidates for State offices provided, but even the officers of the Convention, temporary and permanent chairmen, whilst the farce of appointing a Committee on Organization is gone through with, as usual.

JOHN SHERMAN is perhaps better entitled to his seat in the Cabinet than any other member of the HAYES family. He earned his wages by cheating the man who was elected out of the Presidency, and made his present position a condition of his participation in that grand highway robbery. He is thus enabled to send a check for five thousand dollars to his neice when married to DON CAMERON. He don't fool his money away on silver dishes—he goes in for the cash.

THE way it appears to stand in the Republican field, is that HOYT is ahead, and will be nominated, according to the *Gazette*, "if it is considered advisable by his friends to do so." That means if the party will stand such a dose of the Ring. Judge STERRETT will be nominated, and STONE of the oil country, for Lieutenant Governor. DUNKLE will be made the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. He is a Philadelphia Ringster, and of smaller caliber than any who will be voted for State office in Pennsylvania this fall.

THE developments made by the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, show the most criminal profligacy in expenditure, and give the secret of the deficiency bills about which there has been so much talk. From 1869 to 1876 the appropriations for the navy aggregated $149,000,000, and worse than this the various bureaus of the department now are in debt over seven millions of dollars. These debts are a flagrant violation of law, and the department officers authorizing them make themselves liable to impeachment.

THAT sprightly little periodical, *Puck*, in one of its recent issues contained a colored cartoon which has rarely if ever been excelled for satire. In its way it is worthy to rank by the side of Cruikshank's best efforts. It is entitled, "Fifth avenue ten years after Mme. Restell's death." Mme. Restell's late residence occupies a prominent place, and its windows and yards are full of blooming children. Every front door-yard and stoop is occupied with children engaged in their sports. Little girls are driving hoops and little boys are riding bycicles. Nurses are drawing babies in carriages and taking them out to the parks in the family coach. Policemen are protecting them from passing teams. Fathers are coming home from the office, and the children are running to meet them. They are in the windows, at the doors, on the gate-post, running in the streets, rolling in the grass, jumping, hopping, and dancing about as frisky as kids, and of all ages from the babe in arms up to the 10-year-older, while some female groups in the foreground, by skillful use of the pencil, indicate that the work of repopulating Fifth avenue is by no means over. The palatial mansions are no longer silent. Their halls ring with children's laughter and shouts. What had been a barren desert now blossoms like the rose and bears fruitful harvest, bringing with it pleasure not enjoyed before for years in those luxurious homes. The death of the child-slayer has let a flood of sunlight into the gloomy houses. The cartoon not only indicates what might happen as the result of Mme. Restell's death, but it eloquently tells what ought to happen, now that no obstacle stands in the way. Its real moral is a plea for the children, a hint to mothers, a protest against a great iniquity. It is doubtful, however, whether the crime will die with the criminal. Mme. Restell was not alone in the practice of her ghastly and infamous calling. There are plenty of others to take her place unless the law interposes with the same firmness that it did in her case. If the law is properly executed, there is no good reason why Fifth Avenue, ten years from now, should not be populated with children, instead of with childless married women and old dowagers.

THE shockingly disrespectful manner Cal Wallace speaks of two leading Republican Congressmen should be rebuked:

Did you read about the terrible quarrel that took place in Washington between the Hon. William D. Kelley and the Hon Charles O'Neill? Wasn't it awful? Nothing like it has ever been known since the celebrated quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, when Brutus accused his fellow soldier of having "an itching palm." I am glad nothing was said in this quarrel about "itching palms." Everybody knows Kelley. He is long and thin, and just as beautiful as a red wagon. There are homelier men in the United States than our Bill, but then you don't meet them at every street corner. Notwithstanding his age, Kelley would still make an ugly customer in a rough-and-tumble fight, and as a "mouth smacker" he would be a grand success. Charley O'Neill, on the contrary, is no bigger than a pound of soap after a hard day's washing. A little, stout, dapper, fussy body, with cold, steel-gray eyes that look right into your brain. He is punctilious in dress to the extreme of dandyism, and spends the greater part of his life in washing his hands. As a statesman, orator or logician he is *nil*; but as a good fellow he is one hundred and forty degrees in the shade. The humblest of his constituents never went to see him but they were treated with an old time courtesy and politeness, and sent away laden down with promises, which are the main article of the politician's stock in trade. That he ever could or would harm, hurt or injure any one is something none of us who know him believe. We are sorry he said "cuss words," for the record tells us he invited Kelley to go to the place which Bob Ingersoll and the Universalists tell us never existed.

A CIRCULAR signed by Archbishop Williams and 31 priests was read in the Catholic churches of Boston on Sunday, advising their people to refrain from attempting to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks under the prevailing panic. They say they are satisfied that the present danger comes not for any change that has taken place in the workings of the savings bank system, nor from any falling off in the character or ability of the men that conduct it, but chiefly from a weakening of confidence, which, while not without causes that may be traced, is nevertheless for the most part unreasonable, or at least excessive. And in conclusion:

We appeal to you in the interest of the community at large, in behalf of the continued industrial development of our resources, and for your own individual good, to refrain from any needless withdrawal of your savings from these institutions expressly organized for your use and benefit by the wisdom of the State, and conducted, as we believe, solely with these objects in view, and that too, gratuitously, by men of honesty, prudence, and ability. We also think it well to caution you against self-seeking speculators, who, by playing on your fears, may seek to induce you to part with your deposit books at much less than their actual value."

"WHEN we nominated a man who had done more for American industry in one year than Henry C. Carey has done in his long life, useful as it has been, when Horace Greeley was put up, these people scouted him and defamed him, and voted for a man who had signed two bills, each one of which reduced the tariff ten per cent."—*Post.*

The observation is pertinent. The people who ridiculed Horace Greeley now hang their heads when the subject is alluded to, and usually very carefully avoid all allusions calculated to revive recollections of his candidacy. Now and then somebody awkwardly puts his foot in it by a chance remark, such as the complimentary allusion to Mr. Carey that prompted THE POST'S observation.—*Chronicle.*

A PRIZE was awarded to Prof. R. Weber, of Berlin, for his investigations into the causes of mill fires. He has shown that all sorts of flour in dust clouds are inflammable, and that some of the explosions in coal mines, supposed to be due to fire damp, have really been caused by clouds of coal dust. A contemporary refers to the fact that closely following these results was the great mill fire in Minnesota, a few days ago, in which the investigation of some eminent American scientists reached similar conclusions, attributing the conflagration to the inflammability of flour in dust clouds. The extent to which science has thrown light upon the ordinary modes of life is remarkable.

TENNYSON says that if his "Ballad of the Fleet" had been published twenty years ago, it would have been received with contempt, whereas, he now gets $1,500 for it. After all, it would seem that people a score of years since were more sensible than they are to-day.

THE GAY CITY.

The World of Paris and the World's Fair.

[Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.]

I never realized before now the force of the motto of Paris. Your readers will recall the escutcheon—a galley driven by sail and oars, with the words beneath of "*Fluctuat nec mergitur*," or "it falls and rises, but never sinks." How truly this motto typifies the life and the fortunes of Paris. No city, after Rome, has had more "falls and rises" than Paris. Yet she "sinks not." Elevated by success and prosperity, humbled by pestilence and famine, the eagerly sought-after prize of foes—yet she "sinks not." Eight times besieged, more than once almost entirely destroyed, bereft frequently of her title of capital, held for years by a foreign power, and yet floating Paris. Her streets have been in joyous tumult witnessing the triumphal march of French armies returning from distant conquests, and listening to the thunder of guns that announced brilliant victories won by Frenchmen in every land, from the shores of the Atlantic to the steppes of Russia. Her streets have been in silent grief as insulting foreign armies gathered from many lands and triumphantly paraded in vindictive spirit to avenge these very victories. Her streets have witnessed in shuddering agony her own sons fighting hand-to-hand in dreadful political party fury against each other, from the days of Armagnacs and Burgundians to the latter days of the "Communists" and "Red Radicals." There is not a street of Paris that is not eloquent with events from the days of her early name of "Lutetia"—"the dwelling 'mid the waters"—to this hour, when she is the "queen city of the world." Francis the First said Paris was not a city, but "a world." If that was true in his day, how much more so is it to-day.

One has to forget political Paris just now, and yield to the Paris of pleasure, of luxury, of art, of literature, of a charming, indescribable melange. It is now more than ever the world of pleasure, as London is more and more the word of finance and Rome the centre of Christendom—the "city of the soul." Rome is of the next world; London is of the past, present and future commerce, but Paris is entirely for this world, and ignores all but caprice and revolution.

Behold the mouth-pieces of the people of Paris and London. The contrast between the press of these two cities is immense. The London "*Times*" would drive a Parisian to instant suicide. The Paris "Figaro" would make a cockney a maniac in a week. Paris excels London both in the number and in the circulation of its daily newspapers—though I must say London is rapidly marching on in the "*circulation des idees.*" Very few Londoners know who write the editorials of "the great dailies," who are the moulders and reconstructors of public opinion. Impersonality is a cardinal feature in the London press. In Paris the name of the writer of every "leading article" in the press is appended. "He wears his heart upon his sleeve for every daw to peck at." He avows the courage with the personality of his opinions. Most of the London press writers live and die unknown. Most of the Paris press writers become public men, live in office and die in—a duel.

THE NIHILISTS.

The Organization Rapidly Gaining Ground in Russia.

The Nashville *American* states the case as follows:

The Nihilism which is vexing the Imperial mind in Russia, is one of those things, it seems, which no one can precisely define. The existence of a wide-spread socialism in that country, indicates, however, its general outline. The latest writers have nothing on the subject, and writers familiar with Russian affairs confess their inability to define a movement which is so serious as to alarm the Imperial Government. Enough is known, however, to be able to say that it is the usual case of one extreme producing the other. The force and violence of a popular movement may be always accurately measured by the amount of force it has to overcome. The restraint and constriction of a despotic government produce a popular movement which, in violence of opinion and in outward action, when the day of action arrives, is exactly proportioned to the amount of constraint. The Radicalism, and violence of opinion engendered by the most despotic government on earth may be imagined. Where we find the extreme pressure, we are warranted in looking for the extremest tendency the other way. That is exactly what those most familiar with Russia declare Nihilism to be. A recent social philosopher reduces all things to nothing, removes all constraint and declares "Chaos" to be the *summum bonum*, the perfection of all things, the acme of social and political development. Thus the highest form of constraint ever known in any social or political order develops the extremest form of no constraint possible and looses all bonds. It is perfectly natural that those who are bound by all possible bonds should thus perceive the highest good in loosing all bonds. When the movement has gathered strength the violence of the revolution which is likely to follow will be equal in intensity to the power it has to contend with. There are grave indications of a near approach of outbreaks. The recent trial and acquittal of a woman accused and confessing an attempt to commit a political murder has seriously alarmed the government. When the Nihilists can boldly acquit and secrete one of their own number in the capital, it is a serious menace. The highest power is always exposed to the greatest danger of revolution.

Russia, however, is a young country, which has hardly yet begun the process of social and political development. Revolution would be rather a sign of strength than of weakness—a sign of greater freedom approaching, of reform and political disenthralment.

Ladies Don't read This!

[From the Elmira Gazette.]

The following paragraph is not intended for the ladies. We call particular attention to this fact in order to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise if any of them should accidentally peruse it. We know they will all skip it now, after we have called their attention to the matter, and thus we shall be relieved of a great responsibility.

BEWARE, LADIES—DON'T READ.

WOMAN'S MYSTERY.
It there's anything worries a woman
It's something she ought not to know;
If she gets the least kind of a shower
Now we'll water ten cents to a farthing
This poem she'll already read—
We know she'd get it somehow
If she had to stand up on her head.

Disraeli's Dandyism.

[London World.]

Mr. Disraeli was a dandy of dandies in his day, and his lavender-colored gloves still testify in his belief in the undying power of dandyism. He is still as much of a dandy as would be wise or seeming in a man of seventy three. His two secretaries are models of sartorical care and finish; and the Premier is never seen leaning on the arm of any one who is not *bien soigne*. It has pleased Mr. Glanstone to be photographed in his shirt sleeves, and with his shirt-collar flung open. Forty-two years ago Mr. Disraeli appeared in his shirt sleeves on the balcony of the Tory Inn at Taunton, and in that condition addressed Mr. Labouchre's dependents. But then it was the dog-days; and what a shirt it was! It was a garment in itself, a coat of many colors; and the dandy breathed from every button and cross-bar.

Electoral Frauds!

Resolution of Inquiry Introduced in the House.

It Provides for Appointment of a Committee to Make a Searching Investigation

Of Frauds Perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida.

Radicals Filibuster to Defeat the Resolution.

Every Means Resorted to to Thwart the Measure.

Republicans Abstain from Voting, Thus Making no Quorum Present, When the House Adjourns.

The Resolution to Come up as Unfinished Business To-day.

"Wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. 'The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered.' This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait; retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel, but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow, but dreadfully fine. Wait till the flood-gate is lifted, and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see a fine grinding then."

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—At the expiration of the morning hour, the Postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were agreed to, and without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The vote by which the main question was ordered on the bill to regulate inter-State commerce was reconsidered, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a joint resolution reciting the danger to which the country may be subjected by the threatened eruption of Sitting Bull, by raids across the Mexican and Canadian border, and by insurrections in several States, such as occurred last year, and authorizing the President, if in his judgment it may seem necessary, to increase the army during the recess of Congress by the enlistment of volunteers not exceeding 75,000 in number.

THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

Mr. POTTER, as a question of privilege, presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The State of Maryland has, by its Legislature, formally declared that due effect was not given to the electoral vote cast by the State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of fraudulent returns in the electoral votes from the States of Florida and Louisiana; and,

WHEREAS, An affidavit, by Samuel B. McLin, Chairman of the Board of State Canvassers of the State of Florida, for the election held in that State in November, 1876, for the electors of President and Vice President, has been made public, alleging false and fraudulent returns for the votes for such election in that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that the action of the Board of State Canvassers making such returns was influenced by the conduct and promise of Hon. Edward F. Noyes, now Minister to the government of France; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged that a conspiracy existed in the State of Louisiana whereby the Republican vote in all the precincts of the parish of East Feliciana, and in some precincts of West Feliciana, at the general election in November, 1876, was purposely withheld from the polls to affor l a pretext for the exclusion by the Returning Board of that State of the vote cast in these precincts for electors of President and Vice President, and that James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor of Registration in the parish of West Feliciana, in that State, in furtherance of that conspiracy, falsely protested that the election in such precincts had not been fair and free, and that the State, returning thereupon, falsely and fraudulently excluded votes of said precincts, and by means thereof and of other false and fraudulent action by said Returning Board, the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that such action of said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by assurances of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The gravity of these charges, the nature of the evidence upon which they are reported to be based, and the official dignity and position of persons named in connection with said frauds make it proper that the same should be inquired into to the end that the honor of the nation may be vindicated and the truth as to such elections be made known; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of eleven members of this House be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of persons in the office aforesaid in respect of said election, and into alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by State, county, parish and precinct officers in said States of Louisiana and Florida, and into all facts which, in the judgment of said committee, are connected with or pertinent thereto, and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to take testimony; and in their discretion to detail sub-committees, with like full authority of said committee in every particular and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana, which sub-committees shall be committees of this House, and the chairman thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths; that said committees and sub-committees may employ stenographers, and be attended each by a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and may sit during sessions of the House and during vacation, and that said Committee proceed in this inquiry, and have leave to report at any time.

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION.

The preamble and resolution having been read, Mr. CONGER said they do not present a question of privilege, and that the powers proposed in the resolution could not be given by a mere majority vote but would require a suspension of the rules.

Mr. POTTER said one would suppose that if there was any subject which should be entitled to preference in this House in respect of the order of business, it was a subject brought to its notice by the memorial of a sovereign State touching the official conduct of high officers of the Government, and relating to fraud alleged to have occurred changing the result of the election of the highest officers of this Government.

Mr. CONGER—Has the memorial of the State of Maryland been committed to the gentleman from New York, so that he has any possession of it in which to offer such a resolution?

Mr. POTTER—I am now speaking only to the question of order. Later on, if I have an opportunity to say anything, I shall be able to make answer to the inquiry which the gentleman has just put to me. Now, as to the question of order, it seems to me that to state this case is to argue it. If for reasons that appear on the face of this resolution, this inquiry is not privileged, then nothing can by its nature be privileged. If the House of Representatives ought to give preference to the consideration of any subject, a subject of the magnitude of this one to which the resolution relates, ought certainly to have such preference.

Mr. HALE argued from the rules and manual that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. If the resolution proposed or was intended to subvert the accepted result in the Presidential election, then there might be some claim that it did present a question of privilege; but as a mere expression of opinion it did not present any such question.

Mr. GARFIELD also argued against the resolution being a privileged one. He said the gentleman from New York bases his claim that it is a privileged question on the fact that the memorial which it recites is a memorial from a sovereign State, and is therefore entitled to a very high place in the consideration of this House. I think that the gentleman from New York was unfortunate in planting his case on that idea. The States of this Union are represented by individual members who are sent here to speak and vote for their States, and in no other way whatever can a State of this Union be heard on this floor except under the rule which is a recent modification, that on Monday morning's call, joint resolutions of State and Territorial legislation may be introduced for printing and reference.

The SPEAKER—Would the gentleman from Ohio deny to a State the right of petition as given in the Constitution?

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh! a State has, of course, the right of petition. A memorial is a petition and is provided for in the Constitution, wherein it is stated that Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The Speaker's reference to the right of petition is entirely unnecessary. That question was disposed on this very Maryland resolution, and everybody here granted perfect and unquestioned right of petition. But the right of action here on this floor is quite a different thing, and the question of whether it rises to the dignity of a privileged question depends upon the right of action which somebody can demand of the House. This is a question of privilege without doubt, provided the mover of it alleges he purposes to follow it up as a matter of impeachment. If he says that this is a proceeding intended to pave the way to impeachment, then doubtless it may be a question of privilege. If he says this is a proposition by the House to raise and determine the question of title of the present Chief Magistrate to the office which he holds, then I answer that the question has been determined by the joint voice of the two houses of Congress, and it is beyond the reach of this House. If, again, the object of the resolution is merely to organize a committee for campaign purposes—to make campaign literature for the fall, then the exigencies of a political party have never yet risen to the dignity of the question of privilege. Furthermore, there is in this resolution a proposition that the committee shall have the right to sit in recess. Neither of those two propositions can be adopted by a majority vote, and I thereupon reserve that point of order until opportunity shall arise. I am glad, at least, after the long threat that has been hanging over the country, that these gentlemen, in the language of Shakspeare, have "left off their damnable faces and begun," and now let the play go on. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. MILLS argued that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. He could find no shelter for it under the Constitution, unless under that power of the Constitution which gave the House the right to originate an impeachment against the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. But in order to make it a question of privilege under the Constitutional provision, the resolution must contain a charge against the President of sufficient gravity to justify the House in putting him on trial for impeachment. All frauds alleged in the resolution had been once investigated, and that a competent body under the Constitution had declared the present incumbent of the Presidency to be duly elected under the Constitution and law, and that was the end of it. The power no longer existed in the Forty-fifth Congress, and any attempt on the part of the Forty fifth Congress to exercise such power over a Presidential election was usurpation. This Congress had no power at all over that question. Whatever power the Constitution vested in either House of Congress on such a subject had been exercised by the Forty-fourth Congress, and there remained not a shadow of right on the part of this Congress to exercise such power. The only power which this House had over the President was to impeach him for some crime and misdemeanor which he himself had committed, but not for frauds which others committed in bringing him to the Presidency. It this House had the power to investigate the question as to how Hayes obtained the Presidency, it also had the power to investigate the means by which James K. Polk obtained it in his time, and it might also go back to the days of George Washington and bring the facts of his election before the people. The repeated that any attempt on the part of this House to investigate and undo what had been done by the Forty-fourth Congress in declaring who was President was nothing short of usurpation. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. COX (N. Y.) read an extract from the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case, and charged Garfield, one of the Commissioners, with having either a convenient conscience or convenient logic. It seemed to him (Cox) that whatever steps might be taken to reach that great transaction, the gentleman from Ohio held they were outside the record *eliunde*. So far as the question of privilege was concerned, there was a question of high privilege, *non constat*, that it must lead to impeachment.

Mr. POTTER held that the privilege asked for was only the privilege of having now considered the resolution presented. The privilege to which the resolution was entitled arose from the fact that it had been set in motion, first, by the public formal action of a sovereign State, and, second, from the nature of the subject matter to which it referred. The gentlemen on the other side had been quick to declare that if he (Potter) would say that the purpose of the resolution was to impeach and unseat the President of the United States, they would admit it was in order; that he declined to declare. If that construction given to the rule by the gentleman from Maine (Hale) was right (that limitation of privilege in reference to the election of a President is an inquiry in reference to his election before he is seated, or with a view to unseating him), that was a construction which would forever prohibit the House from inquiring into frauds that had been successfully committed, and which had come to knowledge after their successful consummation. If there was anything in the nature of fraud that made it desirable to be inquired into, it was when fraud had been successful, and if the House refused to inquire because frauds had succeeded, then the commission of such frauds would be encouraged, and failure to investigate, so far from securing, would jeopardize the peace and security of the country.

THE CHAIR DECIDES THE RESOLUTION TO BE A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The SPEAKER—The issue involved is a new one in the history of this country, and an examination of the basis in which the preamble and resolution are introduced is proper. The Legislature of Maryland passed a joint resolution touching the subject treated of in the preamble and resolution just read. A copy of that resolution of Maryland has been remitted to this House, and has been referred to a committee, and is within the knowledge of the members of the House, in which the following language is used: "That full effect has not been given to the electoral vote cast by the State of Maryland on the sixth day of November, 1876, by reason of fraudulent returns made from other States and allowed to be counted provisionally by the Electoral Commission and subject to judicial revision. It further alleges that returns from Louisiana and Florida which were cast for the present occupant of the Presidential chair were fraudulent and void. Here is the appeal from a State of this Union to the Federal legislative power for a correction of a high grievance said to have been committed in the States of Florida and Louisiana against the rights of the State of Maryland, in having, by fraud, in said States of Florida and Louisiana produced a different result in the election of a President and Vice President from that actually decreed by the people themselves at the polls. Whether these allegations can be sustained by proof it is not for the chair to consider. It is enough for the chair to know they come from a power, which within the limits is recognized as sovereign by the constitution, and that issue involved runs to the welfare of the people of all States. Nor is it within the range of propriety for the chair to express an opinion as to how far such an investigation should go in order to reach the facts, nor what limits should be set upon it. A higher privilege than the one here involved, and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of the government, and as to the connection of high government officials with the frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual the following: "Election of President."

The CHAIR therefore rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and the Chair recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to answer the same. (Applause on the Democratic side of the Chamber.) The other points are of course held in reserve.

AN APPEAL MADE AND LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. CONGER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. POTTER moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the motion was agreed to—Yeas, 126; nays, 108. This was a party vote with the exception of Messrs. Fort, Mitchell and Butler, who voted with the Democrats, and Messrs. Buckner and Mills, who voted with the Republicans.

Mr. REAGAN, desiring to justify his vote in support of the resolution, stated that while he agreed with his colleague (Mills) that the retrial of the Presidential question could not be had by the House, the resolution, in alleging that great frauds had been perpetrated, raised a question of the highest privilege.

CONGER RAISES A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. CONGER raised the point of order that as the resolution gives the committee unusual powers to sit during recess, to report at any time, and for the chairman of the sub-committee to administer oaths, it could not be adopted by a mere majority vote; also, that as the resolution provided for expenditure of money it must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SAYLER argued that committees could, by a simple majority vote, be authorized to sit during recess, and he quoted in support of that view a precedent in the case of the famous Gardner investigation. He admitted however, that in that case, the question had not been raised.

Mr. GARFIELD claimed his colleague had shown no precedent that had any force. He had never heard it claimed that a proposition to sit during recess could be adopted by a mere majority vote.

The SPEAKER ruled that, as to the right of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees to administer oaths that was a matter to be decided by the committee itself. If it was contrary to law, then it did not matter whether power was given by a two-thirds vote or by a majority vote.

After an argument as to the rule applying to the case, in which Messrs. Thompson, Butler, Sayler and Caswell participated, the SPEAKER overruled the point of order as to the power of the Committee to sit during recess. The next point discussed was on the right of the Chairman of sub-committees to administer oaths.

Mr. CONGER said the statute prescribed who might administer oaths (including the Chairman of a Committee); and the rules declared who should be Chairman, the first named member or a committee, and in his absence the next in order and so on. The House could not, by a simple resolution, say (differently from the rules) that the chairman of a sub-committee was the chairman of a committee.

THE POINT OF ORDER OVERRULED.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on the ground that if the House should authorize the appointment of sub-committees in the manner that the chairmen of such sub-committees would have power, under the very words of the statute, to administer oaths. He also overruled the point, as to the expenditure of money.

Mr. GARFIELD then made a point of order it required a two-thirds vote to give the committee power to report at any time.

The SPEAKER sustained the point, whereupon Mr. Potter struck out that part of the resolution.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Potter to yield to him to offer an amendment.

Mr. POTTER—I will yield to the gentleman to state the nature of his amendment. It may be that in the form of an amendment he merely wants to get in a speech.

Mr. HALE—I tell the gentleman plainly my amendment is not confined to Florida and Louisiana.

Mr. POTTER—I decline to yield for the amendment. If frauds were attempted in Florida and Louisiana they were carried out successfully and became operative. If the object of the amendment of the gentleman from Maine is to show there were frauds in South Carolina, by which the electoral vote of that State was counted for Hayes when it ought to have been counted for Tilden, I shall be prepared as to an amendment of that sort, but the gentleman from Maine will not venture to declare anything of that kind.

Mr. HALE—In other words, you mean to say that any frauds that apply on one side are to be looked into, and that any frauds committed by the gentleman's own party are to be excluded. Is that it? (Applause on the Republican side).

Mr. POTTER—I will vote for any kind of an investigation you seek, but the amendment you propose is not germane to this resolution and is intended to prevent any actual investigation.

Mr. GARFIELD—I understood the gentlemen from New York to say, when he was first up, that he was not seeking to investigate the Presidential title, but to investigate the question of fraud in the Presidential election. Now, if that be so, I can only say, the gentleman's last position that he will not investigate alleged fraud in any State, unless the vote of that State was necessary to put the President on the Presidential chair, is in conflict with that idea.

OBJECT OF THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. POTTER—The gentleman from Ohio says I have changed my ground, and that I want to attack the Presidential title. Not at all. Whatever may happen to the Presidential title as a result of this inquiry does not concern me now. I have said, and I repeat it, that I have no purpose of disturbing it. He says if I only want to investigate election frauds, the other side of the House would be glad to go into a general and sweeping investigation of frauds, he is quite sure that it would never eventuate in any examination at all. But there is between these two extremes a very obvious distinction. I ask to investigate, not with a view to disturbing the President or with any other view to the disturbance of settled results. I seek to investigate frauds which became operative, which were successfully carried out, which were effective and which were brought to our notice by a memorial of a sovereign State of the Union. These are just exactly in two States and no more; therefore, an investigation looking beyond these two States would not be germain to the resolution and would be of no practical effect.

Mr. CONGER took the floor, but was met with loud shouts of "Order, order," from the Democratic side. He, however, succeeded in saying that if the other side would not permit his side to take any part in framing a resolution of inquiry, the Democratic side might pass its resolution if it could. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. POTTER—The gentleman from Michigan is kind. We can do that without his permission. But if he will offer a resolution to investigate any frauds that he may allege, we will be more liberal than he proposes, and it will receive the votes of this side of the House also.

Mr. HALE—I made my proposition in good faith. The gentlemen on the other side have declined it. Now let them go on by themselves.

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman from New York (Potter) allow me to add to his resolution the words South Carolina?

Mr. GARFIELD—Mississippi also.

VOTING ON THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. POTTER—No; Mr. Speaker, for the simple reason no fraud in South Carolina or Mississippi became operative. The distinction is obvious. I must now insist on the previous question.

The Republican side of the House hereupon rose and, to the gratification of all, were found holding their votes, so that when the question came to be tested by the tellers there were only 115 ayes to 1 no, no quorum voting.

Mr. POTTER moved the call of the House, which was made and all the Republicans answered to their names so that no further proceedings under the call could be taken.

Mr. POTTER then asked the Speaker whether, if the House adjourned now, this question would come up as unfinished business.

The SPEAKER informed him it would remain before the House until disposed of.

Mr. CONGER and other Republicans called upon the Democratic side not to show signs of weakness and early.

The taunt was answered just as defiantly, and it was intimated that the question would remain before the House until there were enough Democrats present to constitute a quorum without the aid of the Republican vote. This will require the presence of at least thirty more Democrats than were in the House to-day.

Mr. POTTER moved the House adjourn, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays.

The vote was then announced—yeas, 118; nays, 110.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. MATTHEWS gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Railroads on the 19th of March, know as the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The consideration was resumed of the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and Mr. COKE read a long argument in favor of its repeal.

Mr. HARRIS spoke on the same side, urging that a return to specie payment would still further contract the currency, and further reduce the value of labor and property. He favored the repeal not only of that part of the act fixing a date on resumption, but also that part requiring the retirement of eighty per cent. in legal tenders as National Bank notes were issued, and especially that part authorizing the sale of interest bearing bonds for coin. He also referred to the tariff and opposed a high protective tariff as injurious to the country.

Mr. VOORHEES gave notice that when the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act should be taken up again, he would insist upon its consideration from day to day, until a vote be reached.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, demands for regular order were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regular order to be on second reading of the demand for the previous question, on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Potter, the Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum. As there were but 111 Democrats present, 148 being necessary to make a quorum, a call of the House was then ordered.

The call disclosing the fact that there were 245 members present, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on second demand for the previous question.

The Republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics, and the House was left without a quorum, the Democrats being able to muster only 113 votes.

Mr. WOOD—As a factious minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was opposed by the Republicans, but it was carried—yeas, 130; nays, 114.

On motion of Mr. CLYMER, a Senate resolution, for the adjournment of the two Houses until Thursday next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing Senators and members to attend the funeral of the late Joseph Henry, was taken up and adopted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. CHRISTIANCY, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported back the petition of Robert Ingersoll and others asking the repeal or modification of certain provisions of the Revised Statutes forbidding the transportation through the mails of certain matters, pictures, &c., and moved its reference to the Committee on Judiciary. So ordered.

This is the petition presented some weeks since favoring the repeal of the law forbidding the transportation of obscene literature through the mails.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, in reporting back the petition, said the petitioners did not ask for the correction of any error in the law, but for the change thereof, and that the subject did not belong to the Committee on Revision of Laws. The committee, therefore, asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After the introduction and reference of a number of bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the opening of the House this morning there was an unusually small attendance of members on either side of the chamber, indicating that the expected marshalling of the Democratic forces was not yet complete.

As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was concluded, Mr. Wood arose and inquired whether the Senate resolution for final adjournment was not a question of higher privilege than the pending question of Mr. Potter's resolution.

Mr. HALE suggested that that was a matter to be decided by the House.

The SPEAKER, in reply to Mr. Wood, gave it as his opinion that the question of final adjournment was a question of privilege between the two Houses somewhat analogous to a report of a conference committee, which had been always held to be a question of the highest privilege, taking precedence even of a motion to adjourn. In this instance, the consideration of that question had been postponed till to-day, and it now comes up.

Mr. HALE—As of highest privilege?

The SPEAKER—As of highest privilege between those two questions.

Mr. WOOD thereupon called up the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment, and moved that its consideration be postponed till Wednesday, May 29th. He also moved the previous question. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 139; nays, 108. The division on seconding the previous question on Mr. Potter's resolution showed the presence of only 118 Democrats, 29 less than a quorum.

VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKES.

Six Hundred Persons Killed at Cua.

Heavy Shocks Also Felt at the Capital.

HAVANA, May 15.—An earthquake at Cua, Venezuela, killed six hundred persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas. The heat at Laguayra is intense and the health of that city is bad. The recent drouth on Demerara island entails a direct loss to the planters of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A MAN WHO WAS HANGED ONCE

And is Quite Likely to be Hanged Again, and This Time Effectually.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A gray-haired and decrepid prisoner arrived here from the West Thursday night in charge of Detective R. A. Kincade of Olney, Ill., and J. Stone, ex-Sheriff of Putnam county, Ind. The old man was lodged in our city jail, and last evening he resumed his journey toward Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, where he is wanted for having murdered an old and helpless lady in cold blood on the night of the 12th day of April, twelve years ago.

In 1866 John Taylor lived near Danville, Ky., and enjoyed the luxuries of good health, little care, a fair means of living, and a large family. His son, William Taylor, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Boyle county for robbing a country dwelling and stealing some goods. One of the principal witnesses in his case was Mrs. Mary Bolton, a widow, who lived in a farm-house, with no other companion than a little granddaughter. On the morning of the 13th of April, that year, the old lady was found dead in her bed, with a bullet hole in her head and the bedclothes drenched with blood. At first the horror seemed likely to remain a mystery, till the little granddaughter, whom fright for a long time rendered mute, said that she awoke about 12 o'clock the night before, and saw two men in the room whom she readily recognized as John Taylor and his son William. She knew their presence meant mischief, and she quietly covered herself up with the bedclothes. She heard the rifle shot that killed her grandmother, but was paralyzed, and so gave no sign. The men did not discover her.

At once the father and son were placed under arrest. The prisoners were forcibly taken from the officers, carried to the woods and hung to a tree. The crowd remained only long enough to complete their work, as they supposed. By some agency—possibly through a defect in the rope—the old man was allowed to fall to the ground shortly after the mob left, and there lay for several hours. He finally recovered the use of his limbs, but not of his mind, and went a wandering. He was recaptured and escaped. He made for Illinois, and found safety in the swamps of Egypt for nearly a year. Thence he went to Cooper county, Mo., thence to Kansas, thence back to Southwest Missouri, thence to Burbane county, Ka., thence to Vernon county, Mo., where he made his final settlement, near the town of Nevada, Vernon county. At each of the above places he spent a year or two, leading the wretched life of a squatter; but at the last place he met with some success in tilling a patch of ground. There he was detected. He has a daughter living in Kentucky, and five sons-in-law, some of whom live in Missouri.

AN OFFICE OR A SCENE.

Another Louisiana Republican Said to be on the Rampage.

[New York Herald Special.]

A curious story is told about the streets of Washington this evening to the effect that Levissee, one of the Republican electors of Louisiana, recently asked for an office in some one of the departments, and, being refused, lost his temper and blurted out that his name had been forged to the official return or declaration of the vote of Louisiana, and that he would make this fact known to Mr. Tilden. The rumor says that Levissee asserts that the original certificate of the Louisiana vote was found to be lacking in some of the legal forms that was sent back to New Orleans to be corrected; that when the new paper was drawn up Levissee was not at hand to sign it, and that one Kelley, an employe under Governor Kellogg, forged his signature, and, finally, that some Louisiana Republicans have taken Levissee in charge to prevent his making the matter known to Mr. Tilden's friends. Of course the story, even if it were true, would be of not the slightest consequence, though some lawyers here pretend to think that it might be used to raise a serious question as to the Presidential title. Moreover, if Levissee has asked for an office and been refused, he is the first Republican connected with the elections in Louisiana and Florida, so far as is known, to whom some sort of provision has not been offered.

A Trout Fisher's Yarns.

Having fished the lakes and streams of New England for thirty years, I have had some curious incidents occur, and thought the following might interest your readers: While fishing on a mountain stream, in swift water, I had a rapid bite, and thought I had hooked a large fish. On pulling out I had two trout on one line one strung on the gut, the hook passing through his mouth and out at the gill and hooked firmly into the side of the other. Fish No. 2 was ten inches long, and, pulling sideways against the stream, seemed a much larger fish. Second: While fishing in what we call dead water on a stream in New Hampshire, I saw a large fish go up stream. I waited with fisherman's patience for an hour or two, then I crept up to the stream, and threw at a venture under an overhanging bough, and at the first throw I had the trout fast. I saw that he was a large one, and thought I would play him. I then saw he was playing sideways. I shortened my tackle and landed my prize, and then found that I had not hooked him, but in my throw had cast my hook and line around him, making a slip-noose. On my way home, passing a locksmith's shop, I laid him on the old gent's square, and he stretched sixteen inches—not a large fish, but a large one for that place.—*Letter to Forest and Stream.*

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Democratic Members of the House.

Time to Fix the Day of Adjournment Postponed.

Protracted Discussion on the Electoral Frauds.

Potter Instructed not to Yield to Any Amendment from the Republican Side.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held this afternoon after adjournment Representative Clymer occupied the chair. The first question was the Senate concurrent resolution proposing the 10th of June as the time for closing the present session. The House had postponed its consideration until the 15th, (to-morrow).

Mr. Wood moved that consideration be further postponed until the 5th of June. This was disagreed to, and on motion of Mr. Franklin postponement was extended to the 29th inst.

During the debate it was claimed that the present state of public business would not permit a day to be fixed for adjournment. The House should hold this power in its own hands. In addition to the proposed investigation into election frauds, some of the general appropriation bills, and the Tariff and Pacific Railroad bills were to be acted on, together with other pending business.

Mr. Wright briefly pressed the importance of including in the list his labor relief bill, there being many thousands of almost starving mechanics and laborers.

THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Potter, to investigate alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution allowing the Republicans to offer an amendment to the resolution, but this, after debate, was rejected.

Mr. Young made a resolution declaring that Mr. Potter's resolution was not intended to disturb the title of President Hayes. Mr. Harrison was the only member who seconded it in a brief speech.

During an interchange of views, it was held that such a declaration was unnecessary, as the preamble to the resolution clearly and distinctly set forth the object of the proposed investigation to be the vindication of the honor of the nation, and that the truth as to such elections shall be made known, and besides, the committee, under the resolution, had no power to disturb the position of the President, and, furthermore, the general sentiment of the Democrats was to confine the investigation strictly to the question of frauds, without bringing into question the Presidential title. In view of these statements, the motion was not acted on by the caucus, which declared by a large majority to adhere to Potter's resolution, and instructed him not to yield to any amendment from the Republican side. It was unanimously agreed that the resolution should be finally acted upon before any other business was done.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

On motion of Mr. Wood, it was resolved that all Democratic members out of the city be notified to return to Washington, and that after due notice all existing pairs be declared at an end.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A resolution was adopted requiring the joint campaign committee to submit any measure which they may contemplate to the full caucus for consideration or approval, instead of attempting to put it into effect, irrespective of caucus sanction. Various gentlemen had complained of the Advisory Committee springing an investigation resolution upon the House without general consultation.

REPUBLICANS WILL OPPOSE AN INVESTIGATION OF ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Republican members of the House of Representatives met in caucus to-day to consider Potter's resolution, and after a long discussion adopted the following:

Resolved, That the resolution now pending in the House is an attempt, in a form unjustifiable and illegal, to re-open the question of the Presidential title, a question solemnly settled by the action of the Forty-fourth Congress, which alone had jurisdiction therefore revolutionary and destructive of good order, business prosperity and the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the effort of the Democratic majority to force upon the House without opportunity for amendment or debate, a measure of such a revolutionary character which has not been recommended or considered by any of its committees but has been devised by individuals for private or party ends, should be resisted by all the means which are authorized by the rules of the House.

The first resolution passed unanimously. The second passed with only a few members of the caucus dissenting.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

The War Department is informed that General Ord has, in a general order reissued existing orders about the following raiders: District Commanders are instructed they must adhere to them strictly, while there is an acknowledged government in the exercise of power in the territory into which raider take refuge, but that, if such territory is alternately held by rival factions at war with each other, and there is no responsible government in control, pursuing parties can take the shortest routes to places of refuge of raiding or invading bands, and treat populations that defend them as if they were raiders. Similar instructions were issued by General Ord during the revolution of 1876 as necessary to protect Americans from plundering bands who infected the whole opposite bank of the river.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State agreed to report with the request it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The resolution sustains the charges against Bradford, Consular Clerk to Shanghai.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to report for printing and recommittal the bill recommending reference to the United States Court of Claims all claims rising from Indian depredations.

The House Committee on Appropriations decided to recommend non-concurrence in all the Senate amendments to Indian and Pension appropriation bills.

Secretary Evarts and Mr. Rogers, the President's private secretary, who were before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day, claimed that the House made inadequate provision for the necessary expenditures of their departments.

WHAT WAS DONE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In the Senate executive session, objection was made by Senator Saulsbury to the confirmation of ex-Gov. Packard as Consul at Liverpool, and by Senator Thurman to Geo. A. Sheridan, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. These nominations consequently went over.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, ratified the treaty between France and the United States, providing for a convention at Paris the present summer, with a view to the adoption of a metrical system of weights and measures. The session was mainly occupied considering the report of Naval Affairs Committee upon the nomination of pay director, of Geo. F. Cutter to be Paymaster General of the navy. The conclusion reached was a vote confirming the nomination without roll call. The report stated that in the judgment of the committee "the charges are not only not sustained by the testimony but are refuted by it."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

There are present 134 Democratic Representatives unpaired, including the Speaker, and nine who, being paired with Republicans, cannot vote. If these nine should be released from their pairs, four more are needed to give the Democrats a quorum, 147.

Alexander Ward, late an employe in the office of Paymaster Eldridge at the Brooklyn navy yard, alleges that he has been discharged from his position for giving testimony in this case before the Senate Committee reflecting upon some of his superior officers, and the Naval Affairs Committee was instructed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with Ward's dismissal, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Hanlon Wins by Four Lengths—50,000 People Witness the Sport.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Hanlon-Plaisted scull race, two miles straight away, a thousand dollars a side, took place this afternoon. The time arranged for the start was between three and six P. M. At three o'clock, the water was lumpy and the weather threatening. Towards four, the wind began to die and at five the bay was moderately calm. The race, however, was not started till 6:06. Hanlon, taking the water first at once took the lead, rowing 28 to his opponent's 34. After rowing two hundred yards, Plaisted made a spurt, but Hanlon, with his deliberate stroke, which he never quickened, recovered his advantage and gradually drew ahead.

At the half-way buoy, Plaisted quickened to thirty-six strokes and was pulling for all he was worth, yet Hanlon led by two boat lengths and it was conceded the race was virtually decided. Intense excitement, which characterized the race from the start, was not abated, however, until the winning buoy was reached with Hanlon four lengths. The official time is not announced. The race was rowed east to west against a slight breeze. The bay was literally crowded with craft of all descriptions, but no confusion occurred, the course having been buoyed at short intervals and admirable arrangements made for keeping it clear. Fully fifty thousand people witnessed the race. A banquet was given Hanlon to-night, at which Plaisted, Courtney and their friends were guests.

Luck to the Tune of $25,000,000.

Ireland carries off the palm of late for tales of vast and unexpected inheritances. Not long ago the Buckleys of Limerick found themselves the heirs to a cool million and a quarter through the death of an Australian relative, who left his native sod forty years before, a fugitive from justice; while a poor shoemaker of Clare lately threw aside his last to revel in a half-million of money of which he suddenly found himself possessed by inheritance. But the most stupendous piece of luck is that by which D. P. McCarthy, an architect of Cork, comes into the bigger share of $25,000,000 in cash, and landed property yielding a yearly income of three-quarters of a million, through the death of a cousin in India. This vast property went actually a begging for a while, and Mr. McCarthy's first intimation of the fortune that awaited him was through a newspaper advertisement for heirs casually pointed out to him by a friend. Charles O'Keefe, the gatherer of these millions, was the son of a small Irish tradesman, who enlisted, and went to India as a private nearly forty years ago. He seems to have had good stuff in him, and finally earned a commission in the army. He also had a keen eye for trade, and his desire for riches outweighed his thirst for military fame, and he resigned from the army. It was in those early days, before India became impoverished, that so many colossal fortunes were made by smart and unscrupulous Englishmen, who regarded that far-away eastern possession of the crown as an inexhaustible Eldorado. O'Keefe went into the opium trade, and became so intent upon accumulating money that he forgot to marry and rear a family to inherit it, and now that he is dead, it falls to his Irish cousins, the McCarthys. Of these there are four brothers, each of whom will receive one twenty-fifth of the O'Keefe millions, while the bulk of the estate falls to the eldest.

Invention of a Colored Mississippian.

[Rosedale (Miss.) Journal.]

Ben Taylor, a colored man living in this place, has lately returned from Washington, whither he has been to secure a patent for a new steam engine which he had invented, and which, if the judgment of many experienced and scientific men to whom he has shown his model is correct, is calculated to revolutionize the present application of steam. The engine is rotary, having the steam applied at the circumference of a wheel, giving this treble the force of ordinary engines, with no distinguishing power at the various stages of the revolution of the wheel. This invention dispenses with all the machinery except the one wheel, which answers at once the purpose of cylinder and driving wheel, and two steam boxes through which the steam is applied. It is estimated that engines on that plan can be manufactured at one-fourth, or less the cost of those now in use, and their simplicity and the possibility of making them of extremely light weight will extend the use of steam engines beyond the present limit. Ben. Taylor, the inventor, is a sort of a mechanical genius, having before manifested an insight into mechanics of no ordinary degree. His invention, if nothing fails—and the probabilities are in his favor—will rank him among the first inventors of the day.

The Same Old Fraud.

The New York *Sun* on the same subject continued deposes and says:

The Democratic candidate in 1876 was fairly elected. So we maintain, on the evidence, at all events. Certain old rebels in the Democratic party traded off the election to the friends of Mr. Hayes. They connived at the fraud by which Hayes was counted in, and they now conspire with their Northern doughface Democratic allies to block the way to an investigation which would uncover and expose the great fraud. Do men who conduct themselves in this way suppose that the mass of the Northern Democracy are so base-born, so absolutely wanting in self-respect, as to continue to act, to co-operate with them? What guarantee can these treacherous men give that they would not again sell out the party, on the heels of a second victory?

The North—the old free States—will not lose sight of the fact that the Democratic candidate, who, after he had been lawfully elected was sold out by Southern rebels, was pledged against the payment of rebel war claims. It is evident that this now constitutes the greatest barrier to an investigation which would be liable to put Hayes out and Tilden in.

It is all very well to talk, sentimentally, about burying the dead past; only we want the rebellion buried at the bottom; that is all.

OVER THE OCEAN

STATE CONVENTION.

Official List of Delegates to the Democratic Assembly

By Senatorial Districts and Counties and Postoffice Address of the Delegates.

We publish below an official list of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Library Hall, this city, on Wednesday, May 22d, as far as reported up to the present time to Hon. Wm. McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic Committee. The list will be found particularly valuable to politicians, and private voters too, since it is arranged in the most complete form ever presented, giving as it does the numbers of the Senatorial districts, the territory comprising each, and the names of delegates, together with their postoffice addresses. Heretofore the numbers simply of districts and names of delegates have been given, and there have happened instances where the delegates, who, by the way, were leading and prominent politicians, either did not know the number or the counties which comprised their own district. Philadelphia selected her delegates in January last, and though the names were printed in THE POST they have not yet been submitted to Chairman McClelland. There is a dispute among the delegation as to who are entitled to seats. Outside of Philadelphia there is but one contest as yet reported. Pike county chose her delegates on Monday, but no report has been received. The remaining counties, Jefferson, Lancaster, Perry and Tioga, will select their delegates next week. Following is the list:

SENATORIAL.

District.

1—1, 2, 26 wards, Phila.
2—2, 3, 4, 6, 11 wards, Phila.
3—16, 17, 18, 20 wards, Phila.
4—21, 22, 24, 27 wards, Phila.
5—15, 18,9 wards, Phila.
6—7, 8, 9 wards, Phila.
7—10, 12, 13, 14 wards, Phila.
8—19, 23, 25 wards, Phila.
9—Delaware; Wm. P. Laudmus, Chester.
10—Bucks; Hon. Harman Yerkes, Doylestown.
11—Berks; Daniel D. Lorch, Reading.
12—Montgomery; John Linderman, Zieglersville.
13—Part of Lancaster.
14—Remainder of Lancaster.
15—Dauphin; Charles Rodearmel, Dauphin.
16—Lehigh; Hon. Edwin Albright, Allentown.
17—Lebanon; William Gassert, Lebanon.
18—Northampton; Asher D. Shimer, Bethlehem.
19—Chester, Hon. Joseph Hemphill, West Chester.
20—Part of Luzerne; Frank A. Beamish, Scranton.
21—Remainder of Luzerne.
22—Carbon, Monroe, Pike; John D. Biddis, Milford.
23—Bradford, Wyoming; Philip Thomas, Laceyville, Wyoming county.
24—Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan; David Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
25—McKean, Potter, Tioga; Hon F. W. Knox, Coudersport.
26—Susquehana, Wayne; Thos. J. Ham, Honesdale, Wayne county.
27—Northumberland, Snyder, Union; William Elliott, Northumberland.
28—York; John Blackford, York.
29—Part of Schuylkill; Hon. James Ryon, Pottsville.
30—Remainder of Schuylkill; William A. Marr, Mahaney City.
31—Juniata, Mifflin, Perry.
32—Adams, Cumberland; J. Herman Bosler, Carlisle.
33—Franklin, Huntingdon; Hon. R. Milton Speer, Huntingdon.
34—Centre, Clearfield, Clinton; Hon. William A. Wallace, Clearfield.
35—Blair, Cambria; Major William C. Bayley, Hollidaysburg.
36—Bedford, Fulton, Somerset.
37—Indiana, Jefferson.
38—Cameron, Clarion, Elk, Forest; J. Henry Cochran, Driftwood, Cameron county.
39—Westmoreland; Hon. H. P. Laird, Greensburg.
40—Fayette, Greene; J. A. J. Buchanan, Waynesburg, Greene county.
41—Armstrong, Butler; Col. H. N. Lee, Kittanning.
42—Allegheny City and part of Allegheny county; Cochran Fleming, Sewickley.
43—1 to 15 inclusive and 23d wards, Pittsburgh; C. O'Donnell, Pittsburgh.
44—Other wards of Pittsburgh and part of county; Major Robt. H. Patterson, Pittsburgh.
45—South Side wards, Pittsburgh, and remainder of county; Hon. E. A. Wood, Pittsburgh.
46—Beaver, Washington; Capt. Charles B. Hurst, Rochester, Beaver county.
47—Lawrence, Mercer; Samuel K. McGinnis, New Castle.
48—Venango, Warren; David A. Hays, Franklin.
49—Erie, Hon. Wm. L. Scott, Erie.
50—Crawford; Wm. R. Bole, Meadville.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams—Frank H. Ebert, Idaville; Hon. Wm. McSherry, Littlestown.
Allegheny—First, Hon. Malcolm Hay, Pittsburgh. Charles F. McKenna, Pittsburgh. Wm. P. Schell, Jr. Pittsburgh; Second, Charles F. Anderson, Pittsburgh. John H. Boyle, Pittsburgh. Third, Charles Deegan, Pittsburgh. Fourth, Andrew J. Bigley, Pittsburgh; James W. Patterson, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Stoughton, Pittsburgh; Wm. T. Taylor, Pittsburgh. Fifth, James H. McCreery, Pittsburgh; James F. McMullen, McKee port. Sixth, R. R. Dunbar, Mansfield Valley; John W. Snee, Gill Hall.
Armstrong—Hon. John Gilpin, Kittanning; Hon. James A. McCulloch, Freeport.
Beaver—Thomas Bradford, New Brighton; Tobias Hetchle, Freedom.
Bedford—Edward F. Kerr, Louis Saupp, Bedford.
Berks—First, Ephraim Armstrong, Reading; Evan Mishler, Reading. Second, W. K. Grim, Boyertown; George W. Kershner, Bernville; Hon. George D. Schaeffer, Fleetwood; Samuel G. Wenrich, Sinking Spring.
Blair—Dr. Rowan Clarke, Bellwood; M. Fitzharris, Altoona.
Bradford—W. A. Park, Monroeton; Stephen Wilbur, Troy; O. F. Wolcott, Athens.
Bucks—John F. Ahlum, Applebachville, John E. Cochran, Upper Black Eddy; Alfred Johnson, Feasterville; Hon. George Ross, Doylestown.
Butler—Frank M. Eastman, Butler; George Walter, Butler.
Cambria—Herman Baumer, Johnstown; M. A. Quartz, Ebensburg.
Cameron—C. Y. White, Driftwood.
Carbon—Hon. John Craig, Lehigh Gap; Joseph Lynn, Mauch Chunk.
Center—C. M. Bower, Bellefonte; J. D. Shugert, Bellefonte.
Chester—George W. Beerbower, Uwchlan; Samuel Greenwood, Coatesville; Charles Hartshorne, Gum Tree; Joseph H. Miller, Russellville.
Clarion—Hon. R. B. Brown, Clarion; James M. Guffey, St. Petersburg.
Clearfield—W. R. McPherson, Clearfield.
Clinton—Hon. S. R. Peale, Lock Haven.
Columbia—Hon. Charles K. Buckalew, Bloomsburg; Col. John G. Freeze, Bloomsburg.
Crawford—J. B. Brawley, Meadville; Major M. Park Davis, Meadville; Dr. J. W. Grier, Adamsville; Frank B. Guthrie, Titusville.
Cumberland—Robert. A. Bucher, Mechanicksburg; S. C. Wagner, Newville.
Dauphin—First, Charles A. Bigler, Harrisburg. Second, William M. Lauman, Middletown; Lewis Neitler, Wiconisco.
Delaware—Thomas Ryan, Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county; Hon. Wm. Worrall, Chester.
Elk—Andrew Kaul, St. Mary's.
Erie—First, W. W. Lyle, Erie; Second, R. H. Arbuckle, Erie; Capt. D. W. Hutchinson, Erie; Girard; Gerritt Smith, Union City.
Fayette—Isaac Cochran, Dawson; Ferdinand Laughead, Uniontown.
Forest—John Peterson, Trunkeyville.
Franklin—John Breckenridge, Roxbury; Hon. C. M. Duncan, Chambersburg; H. M. White, Chambersburg.
Fulton—Hon. H. S. Wishart, Harrisonville.
Greene—David A. Spragg, Spragg's.
Huntingdon—Hon. John S. Miller, Huntingdon; Hon. Wm. F. McNite, Shirleysburg.
Indiana—Dr. S. R. Rutledge, Blairsville; Joseph M. Thompson, Indiana.
Jefferson—
Juniata—Dr. Samuel B. Crawford, McCoysville.
Lancaster—
Lawrence—J. M. C. Anderson, New Wilmington; C. M. Keefer, New Castle.
Lebanon—Joseph Long, Lebanon; Daniel G. Thompson, Lebanon.
Lehigh—Hon. George T. Gross, Allentown. Hon. James Kimmett, Catasauqua; William L. Dewden, Allentown.
Luzerne—First, George R. Bedford, Wilkesbarre. Second, Ira D. Shaver, Dallas. Third, Brice T. Blair, Plymouth. Fourth, Robert E. Hedian, Plains. Fifth, Thomas F. Quigley, Plains. Sixth, Patrick Flynn, Scranton; Leopold Schimpf, Scranton. Seventh, H. W. Lee, Pittston. Eighth, Hon. A. B. Dunning, Dunnings.
Lycoming—Hon. Robert P. Allen, Williamsport; Dr. H. H. Martin, Jersey Shore; William S. Montgomery, Muncy Station.
McKean—Hon. A. M. Benton, Port Allegany.
Mercer—George D. Herbert, Sharon; P. J. Pierce, Mercer; S. W. Vincent, West Middlesex.
Mifflin—Hon. Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe—Charles S. Deitrick, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery—George H. Hartzel, Telford; Charles H. Palmer, Jarrettown; George W. Rogers, Norristown; Hon. Thomas G. Rutter, Pottstown; John Tracy, Conshohocken.
Montour—Wm. S. Baker, Danville.
Northampton—Hon. E. J. Fox, Easton; Col. Wm. H. Hutter, Easton; Hon. Robert E. James, Easton.
Northumberland—H. H. Conrad, Sunbury; Wm. A. Dean, Turbottville.
Perry—
Philadelphia—
Pike—
Potter—W. W. Thompson, Coudersport.
Schuylkill—First, M. J. Cleary; Second, Hon. John P. Colihan, Ashland. Third, Hon. Michael Beard, Tamaunqua, contested by Peter Gallagher, Fourth, Patrick, Collins, Pottsville; George R. Kaercher, Pottsville. Hon. James B. Reilly, Pottsville.
Snyder—Thomas Bower, Middleburg.
Somerset—Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset; Hon. Isaac Hugus, Somerset.
Sullivan—Hon. George D. Jackson, Dushore.
Susquehanna—J. H. Dusenberry, Great Bend; Eugene O'Neill, Montrose.
Tioga—
Union—Col. R. B. Barber, ——
Venango—James Bennett, Emlenton; Wm. McNair, Oil City; James Vanderlin, Pleasantville.
Warren—Capt. John Tonkin, Tidioute.
Washington—Hon. George W. Miller, Washington; Hon. Findley Patterson, Cardville; L. C. Truesdell, Claysville.
Wayne—Leroy Bonesteel, Damascus; Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, Honesdale.
Westmoreland—Dr. H. L. Donnelly, Latrobe; John Guffey, Greensburg; Col. Israel Painter, West Newton.
Wyoming—Dr. John V. Smith, Tunkhannock.
York—Dr. John Ahl, York; Wm. Althoff, Hanover; George Dorane, York; Andrew Ross, New Cumberland, Cumberland county.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIM.

A Four Years' Dispute About a Coal Mine Ends in Murder.

Homicide in Clearfield County—The Shootists in Custody.

R. P. Montgomery of Brookville, Jefferson county was shot and killed near Falls Creek, in Clearfield county, along the Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R. on Wednesday by Peter E. Jones. It seems that about four years ago Wm. P. Jones and his brother Peter E. Jones leased some coal lands, one mile east of DuBois, on the Low Grade railroad from Robert Osburn, then of Brookville, and at once commenced mining operations. Shortly after, Andy F. Baum laid claims to the lands in question, and from that time to this there has been a continual dispute between Baum and the Jones Brothers as to which was rightfully entitled to the possession of the mines.

A short time ago Baum had a process issued out of the United States Circuit Court, upon the Jones Brothers commanding them to appear as witnesses in a suit which he had instituted against Osburn, to which they failed to respond, and last week an attachment was issued out of the same court bidding them to appear and answer to the charge of contempt. Baum had R. P. Montgomery and another employe of his, hailing from Pittsburgh, deputized to serve this attachment, and on Wednesday of last week they arrested the Jones brothers and one Thomas Simons, and brought them to this city. When brought before the Court, on Thursday of last week they proved satisfactorily that they had demanded their witness fees of Baum, upon the serving of the subpœna, and he failing to respond, they refused to attend and testify in the case. Thereupon the Court discharged them and ordered Baum to pay the costs. While the Joneses were here Baum took possession of the mines.

On Wednesday both parties had gangs of men working in the mines, and they got into a dispute respecting pushing cars up to schutes. Montgomery and his men were pushing cars up and Jones was placing stones behind the wheels to stop the car. They had some words, when Montgomery knocked Jones down and got on top of him, and told his men to shove the cars up. Jones reached in his pocket while lying in that position and pulled a revolver out and shot Montgomery in the right side, the ball passing through a pass book in Montgomery's pocket, but did not injure him to any extent. Montgomery then let Jones up, when he again shot Montgomery, the ball taking effect in his bowels, causing death in twenty minutes. He was conscious till death ensued. He was twenty-seven years of age and unmarried. The deceased came originally from Shanondale, Clarion county, but for several years had resided in the neighborhood of Brookville.

Another report says Jones intended to shoot Baum who was also present, but the latter struck Jones' arm when in the act of firing, and the shot missed its intended aim and struck Montgomery. An inquest was held in the City Hotel in Dubois, where Montgomery stopped, and a verdict brought in that Montgomery came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Peter E. Jones. Jones has surrendered himself to the authorities.

LAYBERGER LAID OUT.

Felsinger, the Wheeling Oarsman, Wins Easily.

The three mile single scull race between Louis Felsinger of Wheeling, and Nicholas Layberger of the South Side, was easily won by Felsinger on Saturday evening, in twenty-two minutes and ten seconds. The race was for $300 a side and took place on the middle Monongahela course. The cheap excursion rates offered served as a big inducement to foreign visitors and between seven hundred and eight hundred were present, most of whom came from Wheeling. The water was very rough all day long, and it was not till quarter of seven o'clock that Thomas Rees, the referee, called the men. Both shores of the Monongahela were well lined with people at this time, and the river was dotted with many small craft.

The men came to the starting point at the foot of Nineteenth street promptly at the call. Layberger's colors were sky blue, and shirt with dark blue trunk. His boat was built by John Maxwell, of this city, of cedar, thirty feet long, twelve inches wide, and six inches deep. His judges were: Henry Moore, starting judge; William Sheeney, buoy judge. Felsinger's colors were light pink shirt and dark trunks. His boat was a paper shell, built by Walters, of Troy, N. Y., twenty-nine feet long, six and three-quarter inches deep and twelve inches wide. Layberger had won in the toss for positions and chose the south side.

At seven o'clock the referee gave the word "go!" and both boats shot away, followed by the tug on which the referee had taken his position and which accompanied them over the course. Layberger took the water first, and rowing a stroke of thirty-eight to the minute drew slightly to the lead of Felsinger, who rowed a stroke of thirty-five. Layberger maintained the lead for about half a mile when Felsinger reached and passed him and continued widening the gap between him and the Pittsburgher. Felsinger reached and turned his buoy fully twenty seconds in advance of the Pittsburgher. Coming down the home stretch the Wheeling man widened the distance very perceptibly, according to some estimates being at one time two hundred yards in advance of his antagonist. Layberger, however, decreased the distance somewhat during the race home, but Felsinger had it all his own way and crossed the line fully fifteen boat lengths in advance of Layberger. Felsinger's time was 23:10, and that of Layberger 23:55.

The result was a big surprise, as every person thought the men were more evenly matched. Layberger acknowledged, however, that he had been fairly and squarely beaten. There was considerable betting in small amounts, and exultant Wheelingites who had the nerve went home well heeled. They congregated about the Union Depot in the night, and before the time of departure became exceedingly noisy. The depot officers thought many of them had made a pretty thorough test of Pittsburgh whisky.

NARROW GAUGE WAR.

The Castle Shannon and Pittsburgh Southern Roads Collide.

A Flourish of Revolvers and a Trifle at Bloodshed.

The Gauge of the Old Line Diminished to Suit the New Company.

The quiet country folk residing along the line of the Castle Shannon Narrow Gauge Railroad were relieved of their Sunday monotony yesterday by a collision of the forces of that company with those of the Pittsburgh Southern Company. The employes of the latter road tore up a portion of the Castle Shannon track, and re-laid the same to suit their own gauge, though the feat was not accomplished without a personal encounter, the flourish of revolvers and the shedding of some Pittsburgh Southern blood, small as the quantity was. To give the reader a thorough understanding of the incipient war we must go back some months in the history of the opposing lines.

THE SPLIT—CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

Different leading spirits in the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon road some time ago displayed an ambition to push the road through to Washington, Pa., and perhaps further in time longer. Many of the stockholders who mourned for dividends didn't take kindly to the plan and the result was a split and the formation of a new company known as the Pittsburgh Southern Railroad. M. B. Hays had served as President and Superintendent of the Castle Shannon line at a salary of $2,500 per year. He was a leading spirit in the new project and at its formation was elected President of the Pittsburgh Southern Company. The Castle Shannon people also re-elected him President but took the active management of the line out of his hands by electing D. Z. Brickell, Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000 per year. The remaining $500 they agreed to pay to Mr. Hays for his services as President.

AS TO THE GAUGE.

The old Castle Shannon line was built on a gauge of three feet four inches. The management of the Pittsburgh Southern decided to make the gauge of their line three feet—the standard narrow gauge. The new company also decided that their line should enter the city via the Little Saw Mill Run valley, thus discarding most of the Castle Shannon line. They have been actively at work on the new road, and have constructed the track as far as Finleyville, Washington county, and were making very flattering progress in other directions. The management expect eventually to extend the Pittsburgh Southern to Wellsville, Ohio, and also to make connections in West Virginia. The completion of the line will prove of vast benefit to Pittsburgh in forming an important new outlet to a section of rich country.

THE COLLISION.

The line of the Pittsburgh Southern before reaching the Little Saw Mill Run traverses a mile of the Castle Shannon line, which the management of the former determined to utilize. The gauge was different, and taking the Castle Shannon people at a disadvantage by holding secret their purposes the Pittsburgh Southern folks yesterday sent a large force of workmen to the further end of the Castle Shannon road to tear up the rails on one side of the track and relay six inches nearer the other throughout the distance of one mile. This would diminish the gauge to three feet, the gauge of the new line. President M. B. Hays was there in person to superintend the work. The workmen had not proceeded far, however, until Matthew Rapp, master mechanic and dispatcher of the Castle Shannon road, appeared on the scene with a few other employes of the old line. The new comers interfered with the Pittsburgh Southern workmen, when Mr. Hays rushed to the rescue, and

A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER

ensued between him and Mr. Rapp. Mr. Hays suggested that Mr. Rapp was transcending his duties, and Mr. Rapp retaliated. Cross words led to blows and the Master Mechanic rapped President Hays one on the nose, stretching him full length upon the ground and drawing the small quantity of blood referred to above. Mr. Hays also received a blow about the eyes. The workmen of either side rushed in and the combatants were separated. The opposing forces whipped out their revolvers but happily no shots were fired. The force of the new road was entirely too strong in numbers for that of the old line. A sufficient number was spared to cope with the Castle Shannon people, while the rest proceeded with the work of diminishing the gauge. A messenger was despatched to Superintendent Brickell, of the Castle Shannon line, but by the time he reached the field of battle the gauge had been diminished for a full mile and that was all the Pittsburgh Southern people wanted.

ALL QUIET—LITIGATION TO FOLLOW.

Finding the track changed Superintendent Brickell decided to let it remain at the present gauge until he could consult other authorities. He was in consultation yesterday and last evening, the result of which we did not learn. The Castle Shannon people will doubtless carry the case into the court to-day and lots of litigation will follow. The Pittsburgh Southern are not yet ready to run their trains down Saw Mill Run valley into the city and doubtless took the hasty step of yesterday then for the reason that the Castle Shannon people were entirely ignorant of their intentions of their guard. At a later period, when the management of the new road needed the change, the authorities of the old line would have been more likely to suspect such tricks. The final result of the narrow gauge war will be awaited with interest.

The Claims of Judge Agnew.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Republican Convention, meeting at Harrisburg on Wednesday, is reminded by the Lancaster bar of the claims which Judge Agnew has upon his party for its renomination to the Supreme Bench. The Democratic members of the bar generally felt that they could not reasonably be asked to forestall the action of their own convention, by committing themselves in advance against its nominee, and that any suggestions on their part to the Republican Convention might be resented; but at the same time they are willing to go as far as any of their Republican brethern in attesting publicly to the eminent qualities, personal and professional, of the present Chief Justice. Among the better class of Republicans in this county, and especially among the lawyers, we believe there is but one sentiment regarding the intrigue of the Republican politicans of the State ring to displace Judge Agnew, and if the delegates from this county, have not hitherto realized this, they will do well to heed it now.

THE "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, since it maintains the Baby's health by keeping it free from Colic, Diarrhœa, etc. Price 25 cents per bottle.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Six men were publicly whipped in the jail yard at New Castle, Del., on Saturday, receiving twenty lashes each.

The State Central Committee of the National Greenback party issued a call for a State Convention in Lewiston, Maine, June 15.

Ex-Coroner J. G. L. Brown of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged 43. He was many years Business Manager of the *Press* under Col. Forney.

A dispatch from Paris says the Customs Officers at Havre will not permit arms from the United States for the Russian Government to be landed.

Thaddeus Amat, a Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey, Los Angles, died at Los Angles yesterday morning, aged 67. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

A serenade and reception of General Shields took place at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Saturday night, members of the First and Second regiments participating. The occasion was one of unusual gratification to all participants. Gen. Shields lectures at the Tabernacle this evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

— AT —

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RARE AND VALUABLE BARGAINS IN CHOICE LINES OF SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Very nice Infants' Shoes, 1 to 5, at 25@50c.
Children's Turkey Morocco Lace Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c. Children's bright grain Lace Shoes, 7 to 10, at 75c. Children's bright grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00. Children's Foxed Gaiters, 7 to 10, at 90c@$1 00. Children's Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 25. Children's bright grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00.
Misses' lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' lasting Foxed Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 15. Misses' bright grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' bright grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25. Misses' bright grain Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 25.
Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side-Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side-Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco and Kid Pol., 2½ to 7, at $1 50@1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side-Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.
Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.
Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calf Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 40.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Box-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob-nail and Sparbie Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Lowcut Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.

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'VIBRATOR'
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MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
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OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

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FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:ap6-20:my4-18:ju8-22:jy6

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— OF —
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The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

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The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "is second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.

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Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.
MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

MEDICAL.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Graff, Hugus

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Act Repealing the Bankrupt Law.

Gen. Barry White Raises a Storm in the House by Flinging the Bloody Shirt.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON May 9.—Mr. DAVIS (Ills.) called up the Senate bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under the convention between the United States of America and Mexico, concluded on the 4th (of July, 1868. Discussion ensued in regard to certain alleged fraudulent claims of Banj. Weil and the LaAbra Silver Mining Company.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

During the secret session the debate was in regard to information as to claims mentioned before the Judiciary Committee, which it was said should not be made public as it might defeat the ends of justice.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

When the doors were reopened, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Various unimportant amendments were agreed to, and the bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and amendments made in committee were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. FERRY, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate advertising of mail lettings, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof, said the principal difference between the two Houses was in regard to advertising rates in newspapers, which was now regulated by the old law of 1853, allowing four cents per folio, and did not give sufficient compensation. The Senate amendment was to provide for the payment of commercial rates for government advertising from all departments of the government. As the amendment was agreed upon in conference it fixed the rates to be paid for advertising for the Post-office Department only, and not for other departments. It was fixed on a commercial basis for that department. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, took up the bill to repeal the bankrupt act.

Mr. THURMAN, referring to the amendment submitted by him when the bill was last before the Senate so as to provide that repeal shall take effect on the 1st of September next, said he submitted it as a compromise between those who favored January 1st, 1879, the time now named in the bill, and those in favor of repeal taking effect upon the passage of the act. Should his amendment be defeated, he would then move to insert August 1, 1878. He did not think the people of this country were fairly notified of the fact that the bill would be repealed immediately. It had been in the Judiciary Committee a long time, and they were not prepared for repeal. He thought it best to allow it to remain in force till September. Some consideration was due the men who were indebted, and Congress should not in hot haste put an end to this law at once.

Mr. BECK said the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law immediately had passed the House by an overwhelming majority, and at another time passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The Senator from Ohio (Thurman) seemed to have changed his tactics, and now he wanted to give the people four months notice of repeal. The country was not in a condition to stand this sort of thing. If it was a good thing to repeal the Bankrupt law it was a good thing to have its repeal take effect immediately. Let the question be settled. Nothing so deranged the business of the country as uncertainty.

Mr. WHYTE favored absolute and immediate repeal of the law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Education and Labor for the enforcement of the eight hour law in all departments of the Government gave rise to a lively discussion, in course of which Mr. BANKS denounced the disregard of the law by the Government as scandalous and infamous, and Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, advocated a penalty for its disregard, and said there was more powder and ball wanted in the administration of the laws. The joint resolution was passed.

INTER-STATE TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. REAGAN endeavored to have his bill to regulate Inter-State Transportion by railroad, made a special order for Saturday, so as to take it out the morning hour, and give a chance to other committees to be called. Objection was made, and Mr. REAGAN said the bill would occupy the morning hour until the House grew sick of it. The SPEAKER suggested that the bill might be got rid of by a motion to lay it on the table, which motion was made by Mr. BEEBE, but it was rejected.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Saylor in the chair) on the tariff bill.

The committee then rose and the House adourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The consideration of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law was resumed, and Mr. MAXEY continued his argument in favor of the bill.

After further debate, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out January 1, 1879, and insert September 1, 1878, so that repeal shall take effect on the first of September next, it was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 23.

Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Booth, Ingalls, Lamar, Edmunds and Mitchell, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs Plumb, Morgan, Hamlin, Burnside, Coke, Christiancy and Wallace, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. BECK moved to amend by striking out the words on the 1st of September, 1878, and insert in lieu thereof from and after its passage, so that repeal would take effect from and after the passage of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN raised the point of order that the amendment could not be made, the Senate having just inserted September 1. The President *pro tem.* overruled the point of order upon the ground that the Senator had the right to strike out the words just inserted and insert others in lieu thereof.

The amendment of Mr. BECK was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 24.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the amendment of the Judiciary Committee as amended by Mr. THURMAN, and it was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 21, and the bill was passed. It now goes back to the House of Representatives for the concurrence of that body.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Knapp in the chair) on the private calendar, the pending business. William and Mary College bill, being passed over without action, Mr. GOODE stating he would not press the bill this session.

The bill appropriating thirty-three hundred dollars to Richard Heater of Virginia for stores and supplies taken by the United States Army, led to a discussion.

Mr. HUNTON stated that during the war there had been a number of people in Virginia who remained as loyal to the Union as any one north of the Potomac.

Mr. FINLEY called attention to the fact that these war claims were all defeated because the Republican party was seeking to make party capital in claiming that the Confederate House was going to pay enormous war claims.

Mr. THORNBURGH advocated the bill. There had been no distinction made by the Union army during the war between loyal persons in the South and Confederates. He was in favor of paying the claims of Southern men who had remained loyal, when to be loyal meant something. All the claims of loyal citizens South that had been paid or that were now pending, would not amount to one-tenth of the losses sustained by such men.

Taking that admission as a basis, Mr. McMAHON proceeded to make a speech in regard to the subject of war claims. He read from a speech made at Marietta, in August, 1876, by John Sherman, in which he stated that a hundred millions of dollars had been paid by the Republican party for loyal war claims. Taking that statement in connection with the admission just made that one-tenth of the claims had been paid, it would be seen that if the Republicans obtained a majority in the House, they would pay out $900,000,000 for the payment of such claims.

Mr. THORNBURGH stated he meant that not one-tenth of the loyal claims had been paid.

PASSAGE BETWEEN THURNBURGH AND M'MAHON.

This gave rise to a colloquy between Messrs. Thurnburgh and McMahon as to whether the Republican party had paid disloyal claims, in the course of which Mr. McMAHON called attention to the fact that Republican Houses had twice passed the William and Mary bill about which Republicans were endeavoring to make party capital.

Mr. BLAIR suggested the Democratic side of the House ought not to present or to sustain fraudulent claims.

HARRY WHITE RAISES A BREEZE.

Mr. WHITE, (Pa.) spoke with much wrath of the persecutions of Southern loyalists in Libby Prison.

Mr. HUNTON (who had crossed over to the Republican side of the chamber, and had listened calmly but with evident disrelish to White's remarks) replied to them, and denied emphatically that any unnecessary or avoidable privations had been imposed on Federal prisoners in Confederate hands, and imputed to the Federal Government the blame for such privations in refusing to allow an exchange of prisoners. He deprecated the introduction of such a topic into debate.

Mr. BRIGHT took the floor to close the discussion, but upon the solicitation of Mr. White (Pa.), he yielded one minute to that gentleman.

EXCITING SCENES.

Mr. WHITE thereupon, in a more excited manner even than that which he exhibited a few minutes before, took up the same subject, and summoned before the House ghostly skeletons of Andersonville and other Southern prisons, but denied he had any desire to stir up angry passions. As he became more and more excited in manner, gesticulating vehemently, and moving across the area towards the Democratic side of the House, he was greeted from that side with jeering shouts of "Louder, louder." At the top of his voice he declared that he was ready to meet the issue raised by the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton).

Mr. VANCE ask him whether he (White) had been in the Southern army.

Mr. WHITE scornfully answered in the negative, but said he had been in the northern army, and had become a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederate army. He therefore knew what he had asserted, and he repeated that Union men from the Valley of Virginia and from Eastern Tennessee had been deliberately starved in rebel prisons.

Mr. EDEN and other members on the Democratic side claimed that White's time had expired, and the Chair so stated.

Mr. WHITE, however, paid no attention to the intimation, but continued amid a storm of objections, calls to order, and other interruptions from the Democratic side, to shout at the top of his voice. The only audible sentence in his speech being to the effect that the statement of Mr. Hunton as to the responsibility of the Federal Government for the sufferings of Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons was false.

THE CLIMAX.

By this time, White's excited manner had communicated itself to members on the Democratic side. Most of them contented themselves with contemptuous and derisive shouts and laughter, but Mr. Turner advanced towards White, and with his clenched fist in menacing to White's face demanded to know why he did not take his seat as required by the rules.

The Chairman plied his gavel and called for the Sargent-at-Arms, but the services of that official were rendered unnecessary by the interference of sensible men on both sides, who surrounded the central figures in angry disputation, and led them back to their respective seats. After a short time the storm spent its force.

A comparative lull fell upon the House. The discussion was closed, and the committee arose and reported the bill to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass, which was accordingly done, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for a loan of $500 to every person who shall settle on public lands under the Homestead law, the act to be in operation until ten million dollars have been expended. The bill was reported without recommendation, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. REAGAN called up the bill to regulate Inter-State transportation by railroad, and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

Mr. BRAGG made a speech against the bill as being not what it purports to be—a bill to restrict railroad monopolies, but a bill in the interest of railroads and of great railroad kings, as shown by the fact that the Pennsylvania Legislature (Tom Scott's Legislature) had instructed the Representatives of that State to support it. The bill was an absolute prohibition against competition. It protected one great trunk line, Scott from Garrett, and both from Vanderbilt and not being obliged to fight each other they would join in consuming all that the grasshoppers had left to the farmers of the West.

Mr. PHILLIPS opposed the bill on the ground that its practical effect would be to make it impossible for railroads to ship freight over great continuous lines, and that it would thus cripple the industries of the country.

Mr. POTTER also opposed the bill and it was then read by sections.

A long debate followed, in which the principal objection expressed against the bill was that its meaning was buried away in such a mass of verbiage as to make it almost unintelligible.

The House then proceeded to vote on amendments.

Mr. CANNON offered an amendment prohibiting "pooling" arrangements of railroad companies. Agreed to.

Without disposing of the bill (on which, however, the previous question was seconded, so as to keep it before the House) an adjournment took place.

WASHINGTON.

More Speculation on the Florida Matter.

The Custom House Changes in New York.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Sherman, in January last, ordered a change in the method of passing entries at the New York custom house to take place on the 15th of February. This change required that all entries should be brought to a specified clerk and by him distributed to other entry clerks. The Secretary has now ordered that this method of transacting business be extended to entries from warehouses and take effect probably next Wednesday.

As the bill to regulate internal commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers will come before the House as the first business, there may be no opportunity to offer a resolution for the investigation of the alleged Florida Presidential election fraud, as contemplated.

President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, has renewed the offer of the late President to furnish free telegrams to test the system of storm and flood signals by telegraph and cannon to give certain, instant and general warning of coming storms and floods according to the plan suggested by Mr. A. Watson.

President Hayes, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, Attorney General Devens and Representative Tipton, of Illinois, and several other prominent gentlemen visited the reform school this afternoon. The above named gentlemen briefly addressed the boys in commendation of their appearance and gave them encouraging advice.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Following is a statement of the amount of outstanding circulation of legal tender notes and fractional currency: U. S. notes, new issue, $19,764,097; U. S. notes, series 1869, $152,046,382; U. S. notes, series 1874, $39,515,182; U. S. notes, series 1875, $134,554,255; U. S. notes, series 1878, $801,100; total $346,681,016. Fractional currency, $16.804,981; grand total, $463,385,997.

Following is a statement of receipts from customs and internal revenue from May 1 to May 11, inclusive, for 1877 and 1878: Customs, 1877, $4,119,378; do. 1878, $3,458,238; internal revenue, 1877, $5,934,424; do. 1878, 5,230,214.

The Treasury now holds $348,068,350 in United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, and $18,518,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending yesterday, $815,000; bonds held for circulation withdrawn this week, $640,500; National bank circulation and outstanding currency notes, $322,053,763; gold notes, $1,425,100; Internal Revenue receipts, $464,825; customs receipts, $396,505. Receipts of national bank notes during the week ending yesterday as compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877—total, $5,701,000; 1878—total, $5,856,000. Receipts yesterday $968,000.

THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

The Democratic Congressmen having in charge the proposed investigation of alleged electoral frauds, are arranging their plans for the presentation of the subject to the house on Monday next.

A motion would have been made in the House yesterday, but for the absence of Representatives whose presence was deemed necessary.

A WEST VIRGINIA SUICIDE.

A Career of Fourscore Years Closed by a Stroke of the Razor.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA., May 12.—Irane Bartlett, a farmer living near Littleton, W. Va., aged eighty years, cut his throat with a razor on Friday night last. He left his home and was supposed to have gone on a visit, and no alarm was felt in regard to his absence until yesterday morning as his son was on his way to work he heard a squealing noise like that made by a pig, and found it came from his father, who was lying on a pile of brush and whose throat was cut, but who still lived. The old man lived a few moments afterward. Old age and trouble led to the action.

P. L. W.

"NATIONAL" CONVENTION.

A Platform Adopted After Exciting Discussion.

Shearer Declines and Bentley's Declination to Follow.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The National Convention continued its session until half-past two this morning, owing to the bitter discussion of the platform, and resumed the session and discussion at ten o'clock today, with but little more than half the delegates present.

Exceptions were taken to a portion of the last plank read, which proposed that the party be called the Greenback Labor Party, instead of National, and a vote upon the question to strike out that portion of the platform provoked the liveliest discussion between the Labor and Greenback elements and the speeches all alluded to "the two elements in the Convention." A motion to strike out the "Greenback Labor party," was lost by an overwhelming vote.

A resolution that the Convention condemn any lawlessness or violence was adopted, and the platform read this morning was also adopted, with a few amendments.

E. P. Dewees was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. F. W. Hughes made a long speech, largely upon the labor question, favoring eight hours for work and deprecating the employment of children in factories. Other speeches followed, but the speakers were interrupted frequently and unpleasant expressions exchanged.

E. F. Dewees, Chairman of the State Central Committee, read a more conservative platform than that read last night, and it wat loudly cheered

Mr. Emerson of Beaver, moved it be adopted, when there were loud cries of "No gag;" law, 'Hold on."

A delegare from Fayette alludedto "the mob of Luzerne," which brought forty delegates to their feet.

Dr. Sturgeon, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, delivered an address, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

An effort was made to induce Judge Bentley to decline the nomination for Supreme Judge, with a view of nominating Judge Agnew, but up to the time the Convention adjourned ne answer had been received.

SHEARER DECLINES.

Chairman Hughes received a dispatch to-night from Shearer, declining the nomination of the National party for Lieut. Governor. The filling of the vacancy will devolve upon the State Committee. It is believed Bentley will also decline the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

Following is the full text of the platform adopted:

The United States, by reason of its vast territory, fertile soil, varied productions, rich minerals and temperate climate, could, wisely governed, sustain in comfort and even luxury a population tenfold greater than at present occupying it. Nevertheless, with an enterprising, industrious people, after a series of abundant harvests, manufactories are idle, business prostrate, labor unemployed and starvation impending. This condition of affairs has been produced by the control of the producing interests of the country by non-producers and by legislation favorable to idle, unproductive capital, and as against the interests of the labor of the country. The policy adopted has reduced the value of property, public and private over one half, whilst national, State, municipal and private debts, nominally the same, have, by reason of such reduction, practically doubled. From such a policy, the bankruptcy of the producing interests has been a national and inevitable result. For such contraction both the Republican and Democratic parties are responsible, as the wisdom of such a policy has been affirmed by the Rebublicans at Cincinnati and the Democrats at St. Louis, and by both parties in their State platforms adopted in Pennsylvania. Wisdom would dictate as a remedy for existing evils not only the repeal of pernicious laws and the establishment of a wise and judicious financial system formed in the interest of the productive labor of the country, but also in condemnation of the people manifested at the ballot box of the Democratic and Republican parties, by whom the producing interests of the country have been betrayed. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That neither the Democratic nor Republican party of the country are entitled to the confidence of the people or worthy their support, and that their record in the past has been such as to render any pledge they may make in future as unreliable and unworthy of credit, to be regarded as a pledge made under fear of public wrath, to be unredeemed, if, by reason of such pledge public indignation is allayed.

Resolved, That we indorse and endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Toledo National Convention of the 22d of February, 1878.

Resolved, That, as the power to create money is the highest prerogative of the government, and as upon the regulation of the volume and value of such money by wise and judicious legislation depends the prosperity and welfare of the nation such power should be zealously guarded and controlled, and no power to regulate either the volume or value should be given to banks or other monied corporations, who, by means of such power could subserve private ends, and at will contract or expand the currency of the country and thus hold all producing and laboring interests in absolute bondage.

Resolved, That the present national banking system is not only burthensome to the people by reason of the substitution of the credit of banks for money, at a heavy expense to the country in useless payment of interest on bonds, but by reason of the power in them; such banks are obtaining permanent control of the government, and are becoming absolute master of the business interests of the country, and that in the interests of the manufacturer, farmer, the mechanic and laborer, the national bank currency should be withdrawn from circulation and full legal tender money substituted by the government in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That as the wealth of the nation is founded on labor, and the laborer should be protected in his just rights it is desirable that the hours of labor sho uld be so limited as to afford the laborer an opp ortunity to cultivate his mental faculties and enjoy rational, social intercourse with his friends, to earn such reasonable wages as may be an equitable proportion of the profits of his industry, and this so that he may ameliorate his condition and obtain the comforts and luxuries of life, and thus, by increasing consumption, open new avenues for industry and new fields for labor, to educate his children, and thus through universal education, elevate the labor and the character of the laborer for the purpose of fatalfing these ends.

Resolved, That the prison contract system should be prohibited; that federal and State governments and municipal corporations should limit the hours of labor; that manufacturing, mining and farming and laborer's interests of the country be protected:

First—By lowering the rate of interest on money, and to effect this by the Government issuing full legal tender money sufficient for the wants of trade, and regulating its value and its volume by wise and judicious legislation.

Second—By the protection of American interests by the enactment of a tariff based on Constitutio nal limits for revenue, but with discrimination for protection to the labor of the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer, and the producing interest.

Third—By holding public lands for the use of the actual settler, and not to be granted as subsidies which have been so granted; to hold such corporations to a strict accountability, and where the terms of the grant have not been complied with to reclaim the lands as have been forfeited and reverted to the Government.

Fourth—By opening new fields for labor in the constructing of works of national importance, either directly by the Government itself, or by rendering assistance, in no case to be in the form of subsidies, but all outlays of the Government to be adequately secured.

Fifth—By encouraging our shipbuilding interests and the carrying of American products in American ships, and to render such aid under proper guarantees against fraud as will enable American steamships to compete with foreign ones.

Sixth—To afford a safe depository for money, and to protect the people against fraud and loss occasioned by Savings Banks and Trust Co's, a postal depository system should be established from which, upon money being deposited, certificates of deposit bearing a low rate of interest should be issued, and which certificate should be payable on demand in full legal tender government money.

Seventh—That we demand repeal by the State Government of all charters and special privileges inconsistent with the present Constitution of the State, and the demand, if any, when judiciously ascertained, to be paid by the State.

Eighth—We demand the passage and enforcement of such laws as will prevent all combinations, discriminations or granting rebate by transportation companies, and compelling a common carrier to furnish the same facilities and perform the same service for the same price to all men.

Ninth—That we demand immediate repeal of the Resumption act of 1875.

Tenth—That we damand equal and just taxation of all property whatsoever, except that used the Federal Government or held for Government purposes.

Eleventh—That we demand the payment of government bonds according to the original contract, in lawful money of the nation.

Resolved, That to significantly designate our State organization designed to secure financial and labor reform, we adopt the name "The National Greenback Labor Party of Pennsylvania."

The following resolution was also adopted and ordered to be inserted in the platform:

WHEREAS, The struggles of seven centuries for civil liberty have in this country culminated in securing to all an equal right to the ballot, and

WHEREAS, We believe the intelligent and honest exercise of this privilege, judiciously directed to the finances of the country will secure general prosperity through a more equitable distribution of the products of labor; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention condemns all lawlessness, violence or disorder to accomplish its ends, believing that the happiness of the whole people can only be permanently secured through the ballot.

PHILADELPHIA.

Disputes Among Democratic Delegates.

How and Where They Should be Settled.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1878.—Now that the National Convention is over, and we are all busy passing judgment on their conduct, and saying how they should have done, it would be a very good thing to look into our own affairs and see if we are in any better shape to achieve correct results than were the Nationals, who made no boast of being up in party drill or parliamentary practice.

This we cannot do. We proudly boast of a half a century of experience, and the cold chills run down our back when we get on our ear about the dignity—purity, fidelity, capacity and everything else in the bill—of the grand old Democratic party. Why, Mayor Vaux always shakes out his ringlets, takes in under his jacket an extra sniff of wind and squares himself on the defence of the party on the slightest insinuation that it is not just as good as it might be, or that it is a little inconsistent sometimes.

THE PRINTED RULES.

Why, we have printed rules that we go by, or pretend to go by, for I see a disposition now to bounce them, and that, too, by the very men who made them. Mr Vaux, the Honorabls Richard Vaux, was the principal mover of the convention to revise the rules. The City Committee called the convention, and then Vaux, being returned to the convention and made chairman of the Sub-committee on Revision, commenced a vigorous (he is always vigorous in anything he undertakes) attack on the City Committee, and reported a plan for settling contested seats, which was to be the panacea for all the ills, politically, that Philadelphia was heir to before a State Convention. The old man grew eloquent on the scandal of the Philadelphia delegation going up to the councils of the party in the State, with disagreements as to who had the seats, and as he buttoned his frock coat and threw back his hair and waved that white hand, embellished with his big thumb ring, he carried conviction to the minds of the delegates on revision, and had his plan adopted. It was a complicated plan, but Vaux told us it was all right, and we agreed with him.

THE OLD WAY

was, like the rest of the State, for each district to certify its delegates to the State Convention. Then the certificates got to be too numerous, and a recommendation from the Chairman of the City Committee was adopted to keep the Chairman of the State Committee out of trouble. But Vaux was to fix all that. He put up a select committee of five, which were distilled from two or three sources, the candidates on the city ticket named one or two, the Campaign Committee named a couple, and the City Committee had a say. It was supposed by Vaux and John O. James that this committee would be selected from among men who would not favor any one but the dead square thing.

McGrath told John O'James it was nonsense, that men would set themselves to get on that Committee and that it was too much power to entrust to any five men. Vaux, thinking that he and John O'James were to get control of the committee, said it didn't. They pushed it through, and the new rules were adopted. These rules were printed in pamphlet form and circulated by the thousand.

THE EIGHTH RULE.

Rule 8th says: "It shall be the duty of said Committee on Arbitration to settle and determine, in accordance with such rules as they may adopt, all contested nominations for office, of whatever character, and all contested claims to seats in the Democratic State Conventions. The Committee on Arbitration shall certify the result of its action to each of the parties contesting, and to the Chairman of the General Committee, and as much thereof as relates to the State Convention to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. All notices of contests for seats in the State Convention must be filed with the Committee on Arbitration within ten days after the election of delegates thereto; and the Chairman of the said committee shall certify to the Chairman of the State Central Committee the names of those delegates whose seats are uncontested, as provided for in this rule. See page 13 and 14."

THE REMEDY.

Now, if these rules are bad ones, make new rules. I do not care anything about the merits of any particular case, but the very scandal Mr. Vaux so eloquently portrayed is now, through the columns of the *Commonwealth*, which he is said to control, about to be redoubled before the State Convention.

It is a humiliating fact that a city with a half million inhabitants of the highest type of civilization, sends the worst and wickedest men of both parties as delegates to the conventions.

It will soon be time for good men of both parties to join and break up this delegate system entirely. Philadelphia must settle it. If the Arbitration Committee will not settle it, then let the Philadelphia delegation settle it.

A HOT CHASE.

A Desperado after Receiving Sentence Escapes and Is Captured.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—At the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Logwood sentenced Mack Williams to the penitentiary for two years for malicious shooting in connection with an assault upon some negroes on Big Creek in this county. A few months after the sentence was pronounced Williams dashed out at the door and ran down Poplar street. Three deputy sheriffs were soon mounted and in hot pursuit, and finally overtook him in the suburbs, and he opened fire on them with a revolver, wounding Deputy McMahon and horse and continued shooting until his revolver was emptied, and then drew another and continued firing until brought down by a shot through the hip, and was then carried back to jail. He is also under an indictment for murdering two colored men, and he said yesterday if the Judge sentenced him to-day he would kill the Judge, Sheriff and Attorney General.

NAVAL FRAUDS.

The Committee on Expenditures Staggered at the Disclosures.

Astounding Frauds by ex-Secretary Robeson Brought to Light.

Notwithstanding Enormous Appropriations the Department Owes $7,000,000.

A Contemptible Navy Only to Show Where Immense Outlays Have Gone.

The Letter and Spirit of the Law Disregarded.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department made a report to-day. They say that extravagance and disregard of legal restraints have been recognized at almost every step of their inquiry, and previous to the beginning of the present administration of the department. At the outset they were staggered by immense sums apparently owing by the several bureaus, reaching the sum of more than seven millions of dollars, and this, too, notwithstanding the enormous appropriations made annually from 1869 to 1876, both inclusive, aggregating in amount $149,000,000. Nothing to compensate this vast outlay save

A CONTEMPTIBLE NAVY,

even in comparison with these of third and fourth rate powers. Notwithstanding the plain terms of the law, open purchases have been chiefly made by which the Navy Department has been supplied with materials not in obedience to expediency, but vastly in excess of its means.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE.

This violation of law without warrant in precedent or authority has depleted the Treasury to the extent of millions of dollars, and has been food on which pampered favorites have fattened, while it has prevented payment of moneys due a meritorious class of creditors to such an extent that many have been involved in bankruptcy, and all of them subjected to irreparable loss. The amount of open purchases and Bureau orders within the last few years aggregates more than twenty million dollars. All the advantages of the open market have been ignored, fair competition avoided, and both the letter and spirit of the law disregarded. A large share of the indebtedness of the department is due on account of contracts for repair, more properly for rebuilding the Puritanic, Amphitrite, Terror, Monadock and Miantonomah, intended to be double turretted monitors. The contracts contain clauses providing for an exchange of new for old material. This involves a violation of the law on the part of the Secretary of the Navy. The sum which has been paid or remains due on contracts for the construction of said vessels is $1,316,250. One of the largest contingent liabilities of the government grows out of orders for timber and iron clads and boilers, suspended by the present Secretary of the Navy.

The majority of the committee report that the indebtedness which they have mentioned is owing to certain parties, the amounts being opposite their respective names: In the Bureau of Engineers, $1,483,876; in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $929,534; amounts due for timber in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $416,392; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $447,935, making a total of $3,217,738.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion the majority recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be and are hereby instructed to report an appropriation in the sum of $3,217,738, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the claims mentioned to the respective parties.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby instructed to cancel the contract dated March 3d, 1877, with Phineas Burgess for the completion of the Monadock, $95,000: with William Cramp & Sons for the completion of the Terror, $578,000; with Harlin & Hollinsworth for the completion of the Amphitrite, $578,000; with John Roach for the completion of the Puritan, $414,764; also contracts with the South Boston Iron Company for the construction of boilers, together amounting to $3,600,263.

This report is signed by Representatives Willis, Whitthorn, Carlisle and Pridemore.

WHAT REPUBLICNS SAY.

The minority report of the committee, signed by Messrs. Page, Hubbell and Williams of Oregon, says that the report of the majority of the committee has the great defect of ignoring the testimony taken by the committee, and the plain conclusions to be drawn from, to create an occasion for an undeserved censure. They believe truth is desired by Congress rather than fault finding, and that it is not well to substitute unsupported assertion and assumptions for sworn evidence. They have, therefore, not been able to agree with the majority in their presentation of the results of this investigation and the sweeping censure of all concerned, and then give their own conclusion derived from the testimony. The principal part of the indebtedness of the Navy Department is for the rebuilding of five double turreted ironclads. It is difficult to see where any reason is found either in law or testimony to criticize any contracts for the rebuilding of these great war vessels on the ground that such contracts were not in pursuance of advertisements. Such matters are not matters of advertisement and cannot practically be made so, and nothing in the provisions of the law governing purchases for supplies and services in the Navy Department has any application to such contracts. The practice has been to secure competition among bidders by advertisement or by personal notice, and the testimony taken shows this was done effectually before the contracts for building ironclads were given out and low rates were secured from competent parties, but from the foundation of the government it has not been held that the law requires such works advertised and let to the lowest bidder secured by such advertisement.

With regard to open purchase of supplies, the testimony is uniform that the government gets a better article at cheaper rates than when done by advertising. The bulk of the purchases has been by advertising, the exception being where immediate delivery or performance was necessary. In conclusion, the minority say the exact amount of the indebtedness of the Navy Department is $3,217,738. The creation of this indebtedness arose largely from the change of policy by Congress by which appropriations for the working bureaus of the department was greatly reduced, leaving the work contracted for and necessary to be furnished in an incomplete state. There was nothing criminal in making this indebtedness, and nothing in it concealed from Congress. Parties dealt with may well complain that the government disregards its just obligations by leaving them unpaid.

The minority agree with the majority in a recommendation for the payment of this indebtedness and present a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to examine the contracts for the completion of the Monodock, Terror, Amphitrite and Puritan, and also contract with the South Boston Iron Company for boilers, together amounting to $3,600,263, and on being satisfied the same are with responsible parties and for proper prices to confirm and carry out the same than an appropriation be made therefor.

The reports were ordered printed and recommitted.

MORE $100 COUNTERFEITS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Secret Service Division is informed that a new counterfeit $100 note made their appearance in Chicago. They are on the Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the National Revere Bank, Boston. They are a transfer from the plate of the Merchant's National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., which made its appearance last week. The work is well executed, and all National Bank notes of this denomination should be carefully scrutinized, as other issues from this plate are likely to be placed on the market.

WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNISTS.

A Regularly Organized Band at Parkersburg.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA., May 12.—A communistic society has partly been discovered in Parkersburg, in this State, which is quite formidable. It has between five and six hundred members, who are regularly officered and drilled, but who have no arms or ammunition, as far as is known. The members are very reticent and will not tell the object of the organization and the meetings are held with great secresy. Other societies are said to exist in the State, but no others have been unearthed as yet.

P. L. W.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Daring Attempt to Assassinate Emperor William

While Riding in his Carriage with the Grand Duchess of Baden.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

TWO SHOTS FIRED AT EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, May 11.—5 P. M.—At 2:30 this afternoon, as Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Duchess of Baden, two shots were fired into his carriage from the sidewalk without effect. The assassin ran into the middle of the avenue, followed by a crowd. On an attempt being made to capture him, he fired three more shots and threw his revolver away. He was then secured. The Emperor's carriage was stopped and the footman sprang from the box and assisted at the capture. Another man, who, it is alleged, attempted to rescue the one who fired the shots, was arrested a few minutes afterwards in the middle of the avenue.

The man who attempted the assassination of the Emperor is a tinsmith named Emil Heinrich Maxhoedel, said to be from Leipsig. He was taken to the nearest police station, where a preliminary investigation was instituted. The accomplice arrested is named Krueger, a laborer belonging to Berlin. There were unceasing demonstrations before the palace throughout the evening. Dense masses were streaming in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy, singing the National anthem. The Emperor went to the opera and Royal theatre to-night and received great ovations.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE EVENT.

The city is greatly excited in consequence of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor. Great crowds assembled in front of the palace to whom the Emperor several times presented himself, in acknowledgement of their expressions of sympathy. Members of the Ministry, foreign ambassadors and officers of the army hastened to the palace, tendering their congratulations upon the Emperor's escape. The would-be assassins are in the hands of the police, who decline to furnish any information as to the character of the perpetrators and the motives of their crime are unknown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Berlin was this afternoon startled by the news of an attempt to assassinate Emperor William. The Emperor was returning from his usual afternoon ride about half-past three o'clock, and was in company with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden. Nothing unusual occurred until the Imperial party was passing through Unter Den Linden, when, as the carriage neared the Russian Embasay, a tall man, who was standing behind a droschky, on the central foot-path, fired

A SHOT FROM A REVOLVER,

aiming directly at the Emperor. In rapid succession, the assassin fired two more shots, but fortunately all of them missed their mark. The old Kaiser behaved with coolness, and never for a moment flinched under fire. The assassin, seeing he had failed in his object, attempted to escape, but was captured before he had got thirty feet away from the spot from where he had fired the shots.

AN ACCOMPLICE

Who was near him made a desperate attempt to rescue him, but he also was arrested. The porter of the Russian Embassy, who was an eye-witness of the whole affair, asserts that a lady who was passing by at the time was wounded by one of the shots intended for the Emperor. No one else appears to have been hurt. An immense crewd congregated around the spot in a few minutes, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The Emperor was heartily cheered as he drove off, and the assurance that he had escaped uninjured was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. The news spread through the city with incredible rapidity, and produced the most intense excitement. Immense crowds gathered in front of the Palace and

THE EMPEROR CAME OUT REPEATEDLY

to show himself in answer to the enthusiastic congratulations of the people. The members of the Ministry who were in town, officers of the army and representatives of foreign Powers, hastened to the Palace to offer their congratulations, and the Emperor was found as calm and unmoved as if nothing had occurred. The police decline to give any information to the public regarding the two prisoners or the motives of the attempted assassination, but I have learned on the best authority that the man who fired the shots is a native of Leipsic, named Lehman, about twenty years of age. The motive is supposed to be religious fanaticism, but nothing positive is known on that point.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

BERLIN, May 12.—At the official examination of Hoedel, the prisoner stated he was a native of Leipsic, and was born in 1857. He denied he fired at the Emperor. He affirmed he was without work, and intended to shoot himself publicly, to show the rich the present condition of the people. He stated he shot once at himself, and could not account for the other three shots which were wanting in the chamber of the revolver. He thought he might have discharged them in his absence of mind.

The prisoner was in possession of several Socialistic and Democratic writings, tickets of membership of several Berlin Socialistic Unions, and likenesses of two Socialistic leaders. He declared he belonged to no party, but was an Anarchist, the enemy of all political powers, the present condition of society and public institutions. It further resulted from the investigation that Hoedel formerly held Socialistic meetings near Leipsic.

The other prisoner, Krueger, appears innocent, and is reported to have been liberated. He was arrested because he endeavored to protect Hoedel against the assaults of the excited crowd.

Telegrams congratulating the Emperor on his escape have arrived from all the German provinces and European sovereigns. To-day the Emperor received the royal family, Ministry and First Marshals who came to congratulate him.

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS.

OPINION IN ENGLAND THAT ANY OUTBREAK WILL RESULT IN FAILURE.

LONDON, May 11.—Dispatches from America reporting apprehensions of a communistic outbreak are attracting attention. The general opinion is it will be worse for the communists.

The *Times* concludes an article on the subject as follows: "If, as we will not anticipate, the United States is destined to go through a social crisis of this kind, we shall doubtless hear again, as we used to hear fifteen years ago, a good deal about the evil effects of Democratic institutions. If, however, it is the weakness of institutions like those of America to give tolerant encouragement to all sorts of experiments in social and political organization, it is their strength to be able to survive them, to profit by their success and to be little worse for their failure. The fabric of American society is so strong, it can sustain with little or no injury shocks which would be fat

CRIMES OF OUR CITY.

The Ministers' Memorial to the Mayor.

What the Preachers Know and What the Mayor Thinks.

Rev. Messrs. E. R. Donehoo, F. R. Wotring, C. W. Smith, B. F. Woodburn and J. J. Murray on Monday called on Mayor Liddell to present the following memorial:

To the Honorable Robert Liddell, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa.:

YOUR HONOR: The Evangelical Ministerial Association of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, comprising the ministers of the several Evangelical churches in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, representing over 120 churches with a membership which aggregates 25,000, who with their families number over 100,000 souls, through the undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, do most respectfully memorialize you as Chief Magistrate of this city on the subject of certain evils which abound in our midst to the detriment of the peace, honor and welfare of the whole community. Whilst the evils of which we complain are not of recent origin nor of sudden growth, it is evident to all whose attention has been called to the subject that they are alarmingly on the increase. Without any reflections upon past treatment of these evils it is palpable to all who are interested in the promotion of good order and morality that such effective remedies are now imperatively demanded as will result in the suppression of these evils and the advancement of virtue, morality and religion, through which alone can society hope to advance in real prosperity.

The special evils to which we desire to call your immediate and personal attention are as follows, viz.: Drunkenness, prostitution, gambling and the publication and sale of impure literature.

During the past three months this Association has investigated these evils as they are found to exist in this city, and we are deeply impressed with the necessity of immediate action that the tide of evil influences which is now surging in upon us, threatening to work incalculable injury to the young and unsuspecting, the weak and innocent in our midst, may be turned backwards. We cannot but see with pain and alarm the baleful effects already manifest through the prevalence of these evils. Young men and women are daily turning aside into evil paths; homes are made wretched, disease, poverty and crime follow as the direct consequences of these deplorable vices.

It is no longer a secret that houses of prostitution are found on our most prominent avenues, where the most debasing vices are indulged without fear of molestation from the conservators of public morals. It is also evident that the supply of inmates for such houses must constantly be recruited from the ranks of the innocent enticed into a life of shame by those who bid defiance to the laws of God and man. From the number of arrests for drunkenness on our streets made by the police of the city, from the evidence daily and hourly presented to the view of the casual observer of drunken men and women and boys, and occasionally young girls, it is painfully manifest that this evil is fearfully prevalent. When we take into account the number of saloons and taverns where intoxicating liquors are sold so greatly in excess of any reasonable or possible need whereby dealers are obliged to resort to unlawful means to promote their trade and in so doing increase drunkenness, we feel that the most earnest efforts should be put forth to restrain those disturbers of the public peace and violators of law. The laws against selling to minors, to persons of intemperate habits, and against selling on the Sabbath day are openly and persistently defied, causing the community to mourn and increasing in disorder, poverty and crime.

We desire also to call your attention to the crime of gambling, as it exists in our midst. Rooms devoted to this purpose are to be found in the city, where by day and night many are induced to squander their hard earnings, whilst those dependent on them are left to starve. The publication, exposure and sale of impure literature, indecent illustrated papers, immodest books and pictures, demands of you vigorous measures looking toward the speedy suppression of this most prolific fountain of iniquity, the whole tendency of which is to debauch the minds of the young, corrupt their tastes, destroy their morals and lead them to a life of misery, degradation and shame. In view of the prevalence of these evils and their alarming increase, and in view of the impunity and audacity with which purveyors to vice pursue their unlawful avocations, we urgently appeal to you as Chief Magistrate of this city, to whom is committed the solemn trust of enforcing law and maintaining order, and promoting the general welfare, to use all the lawful powers conferred upon you in suppressing these evils, assuring you in the discharge of your duties our heartfelt sympathy and active co-operation as good citizens, persuaded that the real prosperity of the city will be promoted just in proportion as these evils are diminished. As citizens, having at heart the best interests of the community, as the friends of virtue, temperance and morality, as servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, we call upon you to aid in this good work.

The Mayor expressed his willingness to do all in his power to remedy the evils. He expressed his belief that a well regulated home for fallen women who are anxious to reform would be the means of reclaiming many. He also showed the committee how that he could not possibly route out all the dens of iniquity, and asked for a remedy, which, of course, the ministers could not give. The preachers will report at the next meeting of the Association.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Arrangements for the Presbyterian Council.

The committee, consisting of Rev. G. G. Beatty, Chairman; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Dr. James Allison, Rev. L. W. Bacon, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. Scott Stites, Dr. Swift, James B. Scott, Esq., Hon. George Wilson, R. C. Albree, Esq., John S. Slagle, Esq., and others, appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, have about completed that work. The Assembly will meet in the Third church Thursday. The parlor of the church will be devoted to the ladies and to social reception purposes. The chapel adjoining is now denominated the Business Reception hall, furnished with the offices of the Committees on Crsdentials, Railroads and Entertainment. The lobby and hall-way between the main church edifice and its annex, is furnished with a large Directory, containing the complete schedule of arrangements. The pastor's study is reserved for the use of the officers of the Assembly. The Sabbath school room has been converted into a Committee Hall and here the seventeen committees will attend to their numerous duties. The Commissioners will occupy places in the auditorium while the Assembly is in session. A postal clerk will be on duty in the vestibule from 8 A. M. to 12:30, and from 2 to 5 P. M. daily.

There will be in the neighborhood of five hundred Commissioners in attendance at the session, which will probably continue two weeks. Many of the visitors will be entertained at the homes of our citizens, though the hotels will not lack patronage. Ninety of the delegates have secured rooms at the Monongahela House. Few of the Commissioners have arrive yet, but there will be an influx to-day. Under the rules of the Assembly the credentials of delegates must be fixed up this evening so as not to retard work at the opening session to-morrow morning. The main features of business to be transacted, as well as much other interesting information concerning the Assembly, was printed in THE POST a couple of weeks ago.

DISEMBOWELED AT A DANCE.

An Armstrong County Murder—Escape of the Murderer.

Intelligence was received on Monday of a murder at Leechburg, on the West Penn railroad, in Allegheny county, last week. It seems a young man known in that place Harvey Rough, while at a dance had a quarrel with Park McDonald, the fiddler. Rough struck at McDonald with his fist; the latter warded off the blow, whipped out a dirk and plunged it into Rough's side, disemboweling him. The hardened wretch continued sawing at his fiddle until the dancers were nearly through, then mounted a horse, rode away and has not been heard of since. Rough lingered in great agony until Saturday morning, when death relieved him.

Charles W. Allen and Sarah E. Allen, of Maner township, Armstrong county, have been committed to jail at Kittanning for trial, on a charge of causing the death of their own child by ill-treatment, neglect and exposure.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH A SORE THROAT, OR A BAD COUGH OR COLD, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. WSM

THE KERNAN CASE.

Mr. Marshall Convicted of Abortion.

The trial of Dr. George H. Marshall, indicted for producing an abortion on Mary Alice Kernan, was commenced in the Quarter Sessions Court, before Judge Ewing, on Thursday of last week, and concluded on Friday evening. The defendant, upon being brought into court, presented an improved appearance since his confinement, though the evidences of a life of dissipation were still visible upon his countenance. Frequently during the trial he smiled and appeared in the best of humor. He pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was unable to raise sufficient money to employ counsel, whereupon the Court appointed R. B. Parkinson, Esq, to take charge of his case. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Robb and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq. Before the case was opened, Mr. Parkinson presented a motion to quash the indictment, which was refused. The testimony of half a dozen witnesses showed that he had been in company with the girl the day and night before and the day of her death. The prisoner was put on the stand, and the pith of his story was that the giri had produced the abortion herself, and that he treated her for the injuries she had committed. The jury, after a deliberation of ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Dr. Marshall has not yet been sentenced. Seven years in the Penitentiary is the heaviest penalty that can be inflicted upon him under the law.

THE UP RIVER MINES.

What the Operators are Paying and What Mines are Running.

The miners of the Monongahela Valley held a mass meeting at Nelson's Hollow, in the Third Pool, the other day. The official report will be published in the *Labor Tribune*, from which journal we secured an advance proof.

P. H. Dougherty was chosen Chairman and E. B. Campbell Secretary. As the roll was called representatives reported what was doing at their mines, as follows:

Gilmore's at work, price unknown; Tomer's men at work at 2½ cents per bushel; Staib's new road partly at work at 2½ cents; Old Eagle not represented, rumored to be at work at $2 75; Cincinnati works idle for 3 cents per bushel; Buffalo running for 2½ cents by rail; Catsburg running at 2½ cents per bushel; Warner's bank not running, no loading; Black Diamond offered 2½ cents, not accepted by the men; Hutchins' loading flats at 2½ cents; Buzzard Roost men accepted 2½ cents per bushel; Stogle's men ready to work at 2½ cents, but no loading; a delegate from Walton's pit reports that Walton will pay the same as the lowest prices paid in the pools on the Monongahela, No. 4 pool not included. Several questions were referred to a future convention.

WHITE GOLD.

The New Filling Patented.

The Commissioner of Patents has notified Dr. Quincy A. Scott that a patent has been awarded on "White Gold," the new filling, which equals gold in preserving teeth, and costs less than half as much. The Doctor, of course, will retain the exclusive right to insert this filling for about ten counties around here, but will place it within reach of all who wish to preserve their teeth by setting the price at the remarkably low figure of $1 per filling.

Agricultural Implements.

Farmers who contemplate purchasing anything in their line will find it to their interest to visit the large warerooms of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm keep on hand a full line of the best implements. One of the members of the firm is the inventor of the widely popular Smith mowers and reapers. Farmers can also have their implements repaired here promptly, which is another inducement to patronize this house. The firm, knowing the wants of the farmer by long experience in the business, have spared neither time nor money to meet all the demands that may be required of them. Everything is done here in a skillful manner. Relative to prices, they have been fixed low and bargains can thus be obtained. Every farmer should call and see the fine display and learn the prices.

Notes from Greenville.

Joseph Calvert, wife and two daughters, of West Salem township, were thrown from their carriage yesterday morning coming down the Kinsman hill, and all seriously hurt. Calvert had a leg broken and the ladies were injured internally.——The severe frost of Tuesday night killed the grapes in this vicinity, leaving the grain and fruits comparatively unhurt. Ice was formed in places an eighth of an inch thick.——Miss Effie Elsler plays at the Laird Opera House here to-night. Every seat in the house is taken.

MARRIED.

SPROULL—SHINKLE—On Tuesday evening, May **7, 1878**, at the residence of the bride's parents, River avenue, Allegheny City, THEO. SPROULL to MARINA SHINKLE. Officiating clergymen, Rev. Thos. Sproull, D. D., and Rev. W. M. Robinson.

MCCRICKART — DITTLER — At the German Evangelical Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday evening, May **9, 1878**, at 8½ o'clock, by the Rev. Chas. Weil, Mr. JOHN E. MCCRICKART and Miss ANNIE H. DITTLER.

DIED.

DEWROSE—On Wednesday, May **8, 1878**, at **10:30** o'clock, GEORGE T. DEWROSE, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

KELLY—Friday, May **10, 1878**, at 6:45 A. M., MRS. MARY KELLY, mother of Jas. W. Kelly, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

HERBERT—On Thursday morning, May **9, 1878**, at half-past 2 o'clock, Mrs. ALICE HERBERT, aged eighty-three years.

LOWRY—Thursday night, May **9, 1878**, at **12** o'clock, at his late residence, Frankstown avenue, East End, WASHINGTON LOWRY, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

KERR—On Friday morning, May **10, 1878**, at **8:30** o'clock, PRESTLEY MILLARD KERR, in the twenty-second year of his age.

POLAN—On Saturday, May **11, 1878**, at **12** M., JAMES POLAN, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

HARRISON—On Sunday morning, May **12, 1878**, at his residence, on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, JAMES L. HARRISON, Principal of the Minersville School, aged thirty-six years.

CROOKS—At the residence of her parents, No. 5 Pride street, ELLA NORA, daughter of Frederick and Mary Crooks, in the eighteenth year of her age.

MOFFET—Suddenly, of apoplexy, May **12, 1878**, Mrs. MARGARET R. MOFFET, late of East Birmingham, and native of County Antrim, Ireland, aged sixty-four years.

WOLTERS—Sunday evening, May **12, 1878**, at **9:45** o'clock, LEWIS F., son of Lewis A. and the late Annie Wolters, aged two years, eleven months and fourteen days.

BATCHELOR—Suddenly, at Newport, Ky., on Sunday evening, May **12, 1878**, EDWIN M. BATCHELOR, in his sixty-sixth year.

GIVEN—On Monday evening, May **13th, 1878** at 5½ o'clock, W. J. GIVEN, aged twenty seven years.

SHAFFER—Monday morning, May **13, 1878**, at **11** o'clock, WILLIE SHEEN, son of Samuel and Josephine Shaffer, aged two years, two months and twenty-one days.

BROBST—In Allegheny, May **13, 1878**, N. F. BROBST, aged seventy years.

HAILMAN—On Tuesday morning, May **14, 1878**, at 9 o'clock GEORGE W. HAILMAN, in the forty-second year of his age.

BURNS—On Tuesday morning, May **14, 1878**, at 9 o'clock, JAMES E. BURNS, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

CHILDS—On Tuesday evening, May **14, 1878**, at 6 o'clock, ASA P. CHILDS, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

BOWMAN—Tuesday morning, May **14, 1878**, at 7½ o'clock, GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWMAN, aged fifty one years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Gold opened at 100¾ and closed at 100¾, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates ½ and 1 per cent. Borrowing rates flat and 1 per cent. Governments strong and active. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds dull. The stock market in the morning was generally firm on a moderate volume of business. Lake Shore was the leading feature and advanced ½ per cent. Fluctuations were slight in granger shares and coal stocks. Kansas Pacific advanced 1 per cent. Michigan Central and Pacific Mail were the weak spots of the market, the former declining about two per cent. and the latter 1 per cent. In the afternoon speculation was strong and higher, closing prices being about the best of the day, showing an advance of ¼ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point. Trunk line shares were strengthened by telegrams from Chicago to the effect that east bound freights had been advanced. Granger shares were active and higher on reports of a continued large traffic, and Northwestern was favorably affected by the prospect of a dividend to-morrow. Coal shares were largely dealt in, and improved on talk of an advance in coal. Michigan Central books for the annual election closed to-day, and the business of transferring stock was active throughout the day. During the morning cash stock for transfer purposes was worth ½ per cent. bonus, but subsequently the rate advanced to 1½ per cent, and considerable business was done between 1 and 1:30; before three there was no difference between cash and regular stock. For the control of road an active contest exists between William H. Vanderbilt on one side and Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloane and their friends on the other. Pacific Mail Steamship Company transfer books close on the 20th inst., and there is an active contest for the future control of the Company waged between Clyde and others now managing the Company and Henry Hart and friends. Chicago and Northwestern directors meet in this city to-morrow, when it is expected a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past six months will be declared on both common and preferred stock. It was reported this afternoon that a statement to be submitted to the directors would show a surplus after payment of these dividends. Already more than one half of ten millions of 4½ per cents recently taken by the Syndicate has been absorbed for investment. The advance in gold was due to the purchases to pay for the 4½ per cent. bonds.

Transactions aggregated 100,000 shares, of which 1,900 were Erie, 26,600 Lake Shore, 3,300 Wabash, 11,000 Northwest common, 3,000 preferred, 6,300 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 23,400 Lackawanna, 1,900 Delaware and Hudson, 3,800 Morris and Essex, 2,200 Michigan Central, 2,100 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,500 Western Union, 1,700 Pacific Mail, and 1,800 Kansas Pacific.

Close—Money closed at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $312,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $103,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling weak; long 85; short 87½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107⅝	5-20s, '65, new	104
5-20s, '67.....	105¾	5-20s, '68.....	105
New 5s.	104¾	New 4½s.....	103⅝
New 4 per cts.	100⅛	Currency 6s....	119½
10-40s.....	106½	10-40s, coups..	106⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39¼	Tennessee new..	36
Virginia, new	25	Virginia, old....	27
Missouri 6s...	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	81¼	Wabash.....	13¼
Quicksilver....	16	C. C. C. & I...	26
Do preferred.	30	N. J. Central..	185
Pacific Mail....	193¼	Rock Island...	106¾
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	51
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	76½
Adams Ex....	103	Fort Wayne....	90½
Fargo Express.	90¾	Terre Haute...	5
American Ex..	50	Do preferred.	10
U. S. Express.	48	C. & A.....	72½
N. Y. Central..	107	Do preferred.	99
Erie.....	12¼	O. & M.....	8¾
Do preferred.	32	Del. & Lack....	55
Harlem.....	147	A. & P. Tel. Co.	21
Mich. Central..	63¼	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.....	120	B. & Q.....	1¼
Union Pacific...	69	H. & St. Joe...	12¾
Lake Shore....	62¾	Central Pacific.	7¼
Illinois Central	76¼	Union.....	7¼
P. & C.....	74¼	Land Grants...	4½
N. W. C.....	51	Sinking Fund..	90¾
Do preferred.	71¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 15.—Consols in money 96 1-16; account, 96 1-16; U. S. bonds, 105⅝; do. 67s, 108¾; new 5s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 107½; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 32¾; Illinois Central, 78; Pennsylvania Central, 28.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes 109f. 80c.

ANTWERP, May 15.—Refined petroleum 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton market quiet at 6@6¼d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,550 bales. California white wheat average 11s 0d@11s 5d; club 11s 3d@12s 0d; red western spring 9s 9d@10s 4d; winter 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour—western canal 25¼s@26¼s. Corn—new western 25½@26¼s; old 27¼@27¾s. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian Peas 35¼s. American Cloverseed 40s@42s. Mess pork 46s. Beef—prime mess 79s. American lard 36¼s. Fine American cheese 63s. Bacon—long cut 25¾s; short cut 26s. Fine American tallow 38s. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 9¾d. Linseed oil 27s. Common rosin 5s; pale 12s. Turpentine 28s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 15, 1878.

Business was quite active to-day in most lines, and prices were firmer than yesterday.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The butter market continues completely demoralized. In eggs receipts are diminishing and the tendency is to higher figures. Receipts of poultry large with a fair demand for all good fat stock. Chickens and ducks are in the best inquiry. Apples are scarce and receipts light. Receipts of potatoes have increased and the demand is lighter. The market is well supplied in cider and prices are easy. There is a liberal supply of beans with a quiet market and easy prices. In dried fruit, the stock is large, sales slow and demand light. There is no demand for dried apples unless light. In maple, good prime thick syrup is very scarce and sells almost on arrival, at quotations; thin, watery and adulterated, is not wanted as it is hard to sell at any price.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 12@14c; choice solid, 11@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 4@5c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 12@13c; choice new, 8@10c; Sweitzer, 12½@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-₱ tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 28@30c; mixed lots, 20@25c; do. from store, 30@35c; in bbls, $1 00@1 25. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Spring—Chickens, 50@75c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per ₱, 10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ₱, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, per bbl, $4 00@4 50; Bermuda potatoes, per bbl, $7 00@7 50; Bermuda onions, per crate, $2 75@3 00; Bermuda tomatoes, per crate, 60@65c; green peas, per bbl, $3 00@3 50; green peas, per crate, ½ bbl, $1 50; radishes, doz, 25@35c; onions, bunch, 20@25c; cucumbers, doz, 60@80c; cabbage, bbl, $1 75@2 00; string beans, per box, $2 00@2 25; strawberries, per quart, 10@15c; Southern onions, $4 00@4 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Quietness ruled the grain market. The market in wheat at Chicago is unsettled, which has a tendency to weaken prices here. Oats were weaker in price on account of an increase in the stock on hand, which is far above the wants of the trade. Corn was firm, but there was only a light inquiry. Flour steadier.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Amber and white $1 27@1 30; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 20@1 23; prime do $1 24@1 26.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 49@50c; high mixed, 46@48c; ear, prime yellow, 52@53c; mixed, 49@51c.

Oats—Prime white 31@32c; mixed 29@30c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@63c per bushel.

Barley—Choice spring, 75@80c; prime do 65@70c; fall, 59@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $11@11 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $14 50@15 50; seconds do., $16 00@16 50; middlings white do., $20 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Trade in grocery circles was quite active. The strong competition in roasted coffees continues. A good business is also doing in sugars. Provisions fairly active.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ ₱.	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio.. 20	@ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio.. 19	@19½c	Good molasses..	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " ..	28c
Good Rio....	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@17 c	Standard A..	@ 9½c
Java.....	25½@27½c	Off A.....	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8¾@
Rio in papr	@29 c	Ex. Y Golden C	@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..17	@19½c	Molasses do..	7¾@ 8 c
Java in papr	@30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10½c
Java in bulk.27	@29 c	Crushed.....	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered....	@10½c
Young Hyson	@1 00	Granulated...	@ 9½c
Gunpowder..	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	@	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	@	Strictly prime..	45@ c
Oolong.....	@	Prime.....	42@ c
Souchong.....	@	Fair.....	35@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho's Carolina	@7½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	@3 90
Prime.....	@6½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	@ 6 75
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	@ 7 75
Glose.....	@8 c	Gold do.....	
Clarch.....	@8½c	Extra olive do....	@ 8
Spices (whole).		Do N. Y. silver ₱ ₱	@ c
Cloves.....	46@ c	Imperial mottled do	@4½c
Allspice.....	18@20 c	California, ₱ box..	@ 4 20
Cassia.....	20@22 c	Soda.	
Pepper.....	20@22 c	Bi-carb in kegs.	5½c
Nutmegs.....	@1 65	Do assted pap's	5½c
Pepper.....	14@16 c	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Syrups.		Sal soda in kegs....	2 c
Choice maple ₱ gal	48c	Candles.	
Prime " "	47c	Star, full weight	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine.....	10½@11c
		Mould.....	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb..	7½@ 8¼c	Lard, p. l. in trees ₱ ₱.....	7¾c
Shoulders, s. c.	5½@	Do. ½ bbls, ₱ ₱....	8
Ribs & sides, s.	@	Do. ½ bbl in trees.	8
Dried beef, do 11	@	" " ½ bbls	8¾
Beef corned sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " ¼ bbls	9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱.....	5	Do. in 2-₱ tea pots.	10¼c
B. short r sides, do.	6¼	" 5-₱ coffee do.	10¼c
B. clear sides, do..	6¾	" in 3-₱ pails..	10¼c
Mess pork.....	10 25	" 5-₱ " ..	10¼
		" 10-₱ " ..	10
		Ham sausage.....	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ ₱, 28@32c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 80; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 75; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ ₱, 6@6c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ ₱, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $11 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valenties, 8c ₱ ₱; sultanas 13c. Dates 7¼c ₱ lb. Curran's 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10½c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 30c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $9 00@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $5 75. Cocoanuts, $5 50 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@45c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 20@22c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ₱, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 15, 1878.

Crude was steady but quiet to-day, with prices weaker. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United $1 46@1 41; shipments $1 59@1 60.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11c; New York, 11⅛c; Pittsburgh, 9¾c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 15.—Market steady and active at $1 59¾ bid.

OIL CITY, May 15.—Market $1 40 bid.

PARKERS, May 15.—Market $1 40 bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton nominal at 10¾@10⅞c; futures firm. Flour heavy; receipts 15,000 barrels; No. 2 $2 70@3 65; superfine, western and State $4 10@4 60; common to good $4 70@5 00; good to choice $4 95@5 05; white wheat extra $5 85@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 75 6 25; St. Louis $4 75@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 50@8 35. Rye flour dull and unchanged at $3 00@3 60. Cornmeal dull and unchanged at $2 30@2 60. Wheat heavy; receipts, 137,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 24; No. red winter $1 30@1 31; No. 1 do $1 37; No. 2 Northwest $1 21@$1 25¾. Rye quiet but firm; No 2 western 72@72½c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand; receipts 192,000 bushels; steam 50@50½c; No. 2 51¼@51¾c; round yellow 57c. Oats easier; receipts, 97,000 bushels; western mixed 33½@35c; white western 35@33c. Hay—shipping 55@60c. Hops dull and unchanged; western 5@8c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 14¼@19¾c; jobbing 14¼@19¾c gold. Sugar demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7½c; prime 7⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged; New Orleans 28@50c. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum firmer; crude 7½c; refined 11⅛@11¾c. Tallow steady at 7⅝@7 5-16c. Turpentine 30@40½c. Rosin unchanged at $1 50@1 52½. Eggs quiet; western 12½c. Leather—hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights 20@21c; California 20@21c; common do 19¾@21c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 28@48c; pulled 18@37; unwashed 16@28c. Mess pork $9 10@9 25. Beef quiet and unchanged; western long clear middles $4 87½. Lard—prime steam dull and heavy at $7 00. Butter quiet but steady; western 10@21c. Cheese dull at 9@10¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 06@1 07.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat quiet but steady; cash higher and options lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 10¾ cash; $1 10¾ May $1 07¾ June; $1 05⅝ July; No. 3, $1 01⅛@1 03½; rejected 87¼c. Corn active, firm and higher at 40¾c cash; 40¾c May; 39¾@39¾c June; 39½c July; rejected 37c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 26@26½c cash June and July. Rye firm at 58¼@59c. Barley firmer at 51@51¾c. Pork in fair demand at lower rates; $8 10 cash, $8 10@8 12½ June; $8 30@8 37½ July; $8 50@8 52½ August. Lard in fair demand at lower prices; $6 75 cash $6 75@6 77½ June; $6 80@6 82½ July; $6 80@6 90 August. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders 3¾c short rib 4¾c; short cut 4¾c. Alcohol 33c bid. Whisky $1 04. Freights—corn to Buffalo at 2c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 98,000 bushels; corn, 238,000 bushels; oats, 75,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 74,000 bushels; corn, 281,000 bushels; oats, 102,000 bushels; rye, 65,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn easier, but not quotably lower. Oatssteady and unchanged. Pork firmer, advanced 2½c. Lard steady and firm.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Cotton strong and higher at 10¼c. Flour strong and higher; family $3 75@6 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; red $1 12@1 18. Corn weaker at 42½@43c. Oats quiet and firm at 28@31c. Rye dull at 60@62c. Barley steady and unchanged at 40@45c. Pork dull and nominal at $8 75@9 00. Lard dull and lower; current make sold at $6 75, closed at $6 65 bid; kettle $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders $3 60; side ribs $4 60 bid, $4 70 asked; side clear $4 80 bid, 4 90 asked. Bacon easier 4¼, 4¼, 5¼, @5½c. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 03. Butter dull; fancy creamery 19@20c; choice Western reserve 14@15c; Central Ohio prime to